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ABSTRACT

This volume is a statistical compilation of data on family structure, economic factors, jobs, extracurricular activities, health, and several dozen other elements that comprise the world of the 63.9 million students enrolled in U.S. schools in 1994. These facts present a composite of the youth experience, highlighting connections that might otherwise be missed between experiences inside and outside the school. An objective of the report is to present trends over time; whenever possible, tables go back as far as 1950 or earlier to provide historical context for today's issues. This edition has been designed to highlight information on high school graduates and dropouts entering the workforce and forming families. Each indicator contains a table, chart, and brief descriptive text. The 69 indicators are grouped in the following sections to focus on particular areas of youth experience: (1) home, including demographics, family composition, and family income; (2) school, including descriptions, outcomes, and out-of-school experiences; (3) health; (4) citizenship and values; and (5) the future. A glossary is included. (Contains 69 tables and 69 charts.) (SLD)

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Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth

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NCES 96-027

Youth Indicators 1996

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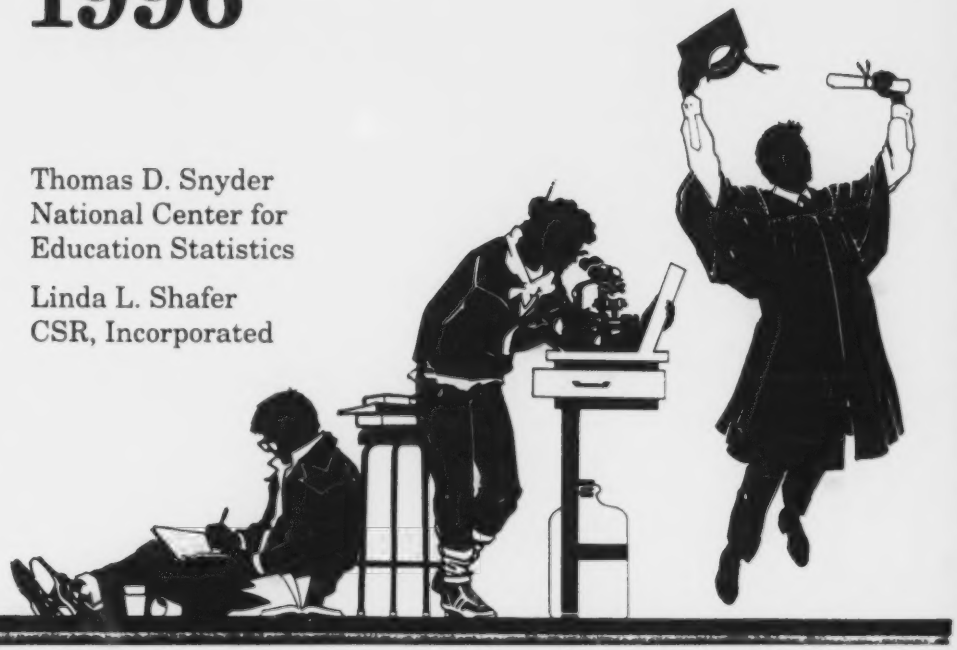

Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth

September 1996

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FOREWORD

The National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Educational Research and Improvement broke new ground with the first edition of *Youth Indicators* (in 1989) by investigating the lives of students beyond schoolhouse doors. Students learn in many settings. Early childhood experiences, family relationships, and home environments affect school performance from kindergarten to college. And, in turn, success at school has pervasive effects on each person's aspirations for the future and success in the job market. Policymakers now rely on this report for information on factors outside of school that influence learning.

Information about children's lives across varied settings better prepares policymakers who seek lasting and effective educational change. To understand when, where, and how changes can be made in the educational process, we must examine the larger context in which children live and learn. *Youth Indicators* is a statistical compilation of data on family structure, economic factors, jobs, extracurricular activities, and several dozen other elements that comprise the world of young people. These data present a composite of the youth experience, highlighting connections that might otherwise be missed between experiences inside and outside of school.

Much of the data in this publication is central to long-term policy debates on education issues. Where possible, trend data are provided as an historical context for interpretation. It is hoped that policymakers and analysts who use these data will send comments to the National Center for Education Statistics, identifying the areas where further information is needed or the data are lacking. Good statistical reporting typically provides precise, though limited, information related to policy issues; good statistical reporting usually leads to many new questions.

Jeanne E. Griffith

Associate Commissioner
for Data Development

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This year's edition of *Youth Indicators* has received reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and expert advice. In the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Mary Frase, Mike Cohen, Jeffrey Owings, and Laura Lippman reviewed the entire manuscript. Special thanks to Jennifer Manlove of Child Trends, Inc. who reviewed the manuscript and provided valuable analytical and technical advice. Within the Department of Education, agency reviews were conducted by the Office of the Under Secretary, Budget Service, and Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

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INTRODUCTION

America today is striving to maintain its standard of living and its pre-eminent position among the countries of the world. How well it fares in the future will depend in part on today's youth. They will be the leaders and the citizens of the 21st century.

Youth is a period where dramatic physical, emotional, and educational changes take place. Children and adolescents make the transition to adulthood; many leave home, or marry and start families of their own, or attend postsecondary education or begin careers. Couple the demands of these personal changes with the demands of a changing society and it is easy to see why youth might also be defined as a difficult time of life.

While struggling through the passage to maturity, each generation also faces unique challenges. We conduct business in an increasingly competitive global economy. Unprecedented amounts of technology will confront our youth with a continued array of new information. We will need to be comfortable acquiring new knowledge and learning new skills. They will need to address educational and health-related problems and cultural differences in order to deal with economic and societal pressures.

Youth Indicators offers a broad perspective on youth using trend data that cut across disciplines and agency lines. It is intended to be of use to agency officials and others in public life concerned with integrating human services for youth and their families. *Youth Indicators* was created to meet the needs of these policymakers who must establish a context for viewing trends in the well-being of youth. *Youth Indicators* contains statistics that address important aspects of the lives of youth—family, work, education, health, behavior, and attitudes. When taken together, the data create an outline of the conditions under which young people live and help illuminate this period of transitions. Researchers and policymakers can look at the outline to identify gaps in data where intervention might be beneficial, and where changes might be made. Ideally, these indicators will be used as catalysts for further study and action.

One important objective of the report is to present trends over time, rather than to deliver snapshots of contemporary conditions. Whenever possible, tables go as far back as 1950, or even earlier, providing needed historical context for today's issues. Some indicators cover only more recent years—either because they show key details or because data are simply not available for earlier years. This edition of *Youth Indicators* was designed to highlight information on high school graduates and dropouts entering the workforce and forming families.

Each indicator contains a table, chart, and brief descriptive text. The indicators are grouped in sections that feature particular areas of youth experience. The tables provide current and trend information on a given topic. The charts are designed to highlight the most important aspects of the statistical tables. The text describes critical features of each indicator, showing the types of inferences one might reasonably make. A short glossary defines key technical terms.

These indicators are representative but do not constitute the total body of knowledge about American youth. While the selection of indicators itself is open to debate, the assortment we have collected is intended to be full and fair in its overall portrayal of conditions facing young people. Because new data reveal changes in some of the trends we present, *Youth Indicators* is updated regularly, with the aim of maintaining its usefulness. We invite continuing dialogue with readers about the approaches taken and the indicators selected.

We have organized this introduction according to general themes that are based on

some of the report's most important indicators. While the task of interpretation belongs with the reader, the report includes some comments on the nature and substance of the data. We hope the following passages will serve as reference points against which readers may compare and contrast their own views on the progress of American youth.

HOME

Demographics and Family Composition

Changes in birth rates profoundly influence society for decades as larger or smaller groups (birth cohorts) move through school, adulthood, the workforce, and finally into retirement. Larger birth cohorts can cause pressure for building schools, hiring more teachers, and expanding medical services; reduced cohorts can have the opposite effect. Recent demographic shifts in the youth population have placed great stress on schools, colleges, and the workforce (Indicator #3).

The best-known of these birth cohorts is the "baby boom," the rise in births from the late 1940s through the early 1960s that created a large population bulge. This bulge caused elementary and secondary school enrollment to rise rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, which in turn created a surge in school construction and a demand for hundreds of thousands of new teachers. The boom's aftershock hit in the 1970s when sharply declining birth rates resulted in drops in enrollment that left schools underutilized and sometimes overstaffed. From 1971 to 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting the decline in the school-age population over that period. Meanwhile, the "baby boomers" moved into their twenties, and unprecedented numbers of young people entered the labor market, causing heavy competition for entry-level jobs and depressing wage levels. Many demographers predict that this population bulge will create similar pressures on retirement funds and health care services as members of that birth cohort move into their retirement years. It is worth observing that "baby boomers" will first become eligible to collect Social Security in the first decade of the new century.

Today another major demographic surge is underway. Between 1985 and 1994 public school enrollment in kindergarten through grade eight rose. By 1997, total elementary and secondary enrollments are projected to surpass the previous high set in 1971 and are expected to continue to rise into the next century. This expansion is forcing demand for more teachers, school buildings, and social services. The demographic composition of America's youth is also changing, with projected increases in the minority composition for preschool age children through young adults.

Another long-term demographic trend is that fewer people are getting married and are doing so at a later age than in the recent past. In fact, today's averages exceed the historic highs of the late 19th century. The 1950s were a period of early marriages, and the age of first marriage has risen steadily between 1950 and the 1990s (#3). Despite the decline in marriage rates, however, the United States still has a substantially higher marriage rate than other developed nations. The divorce rate in the United States is also much higher than in other developed nations, although that gap is narrowing (#5).

The structure of families has also changed, with fewer married-couple families containing children. This change reflects both a decline in birth rates among younger families and an increase in the proportion of older married couples who are unlikely to have children under 18. In 1994, fewer than half of white families had children under 18, although the majority of Hispanic and black families did (#10).

Moreover, women are waiting until they are older to bear children. Until 1985, the women aged 20 to 24 had the highest birth rate. Since the late 1980s, 25- to 29-year-old

women have had the highest birth rate. The birth rate for 30- to 34-year-old women has risen by 30 percent since 1980, but is still lower than in 1950 or 1960 (#6). Overall, the birth rate for women 15- to 44-years-old has been stable since 1980. Black women continue to bear children most frequently in their early 20s. Since 1980, birth rates to unmarried women of all ages and races have risen.

Families have grown smaller over the past two decades, a pattern especially notable between 1970 and 1980. Even when single adults and couples have children, they are having fewer of them. Since 1980, the average number of children per family has been less than two (#10 and #11).

A high divorce rate, coupled with nonmarital births, has fed another phenomenon: a rising proportion of children living with only one parent. The proportion of children under 18 living in married-couple families declined by 10 percent between 1970 and 1994, while the proportion living in single-parent families grew (#11). Much of the increase in these figures was driven by increases in the divorce rates during the 1970s, though the divorce rate has been relatively stable since 1980 (#4). In 1994, 25 percent of children lived in single-parent families. The figures for minority children are even higher. In 1994, 59 percent of black children lived in single-parent homes compared with 19 percent of white children and 29 percent of Hispanic children.

These data on children in single parent families represent children's living status during a single year. Many more children are affected over their lifetimes by the impact of divorce. As social science examines the emotional and psychological consequences of single-parent households, the economic consequences are already clear. Single-parent families tend to suffer severe economic disadvantages.

Family Formation

A striking change in the youth experience is an apparent lengthening of the transition period from childhood to economic independence. Several symptoms mark this phenomenon. Young adults are more likely to live with their parents. High school completion rates have improved modestly, and more graduates are going to college. Attending college typically results in a higher paying job, but it also delays moving into the work force full-time and entails paying historically high tuition rates. With all its benefits, this expensive lengthening of the education process makes it difficult for young people to become financially independent until they complete their studies. And even when they have full-time jobs, young adults' incomes have not kept pace with those of other age groups.

Prolonged education and economic dependency may contribute to the increasingly older ages at which people now marry and women begin childbearing. During the 1950s and 1960s, the average age of women at first marriage was about 20; between 1975 and 1993 this rose rapidly, reaching an average of 25 (#3). Viewed another way, marriage rates among 18- to 24-year-old women have dropped significantly; that is, the share of women in that population who are currently married is much lower than before 1975. This means that the average age at first marriage for women is now higher than at any point since 1890, when the average age was 22, and such data were first compiled for the United States.

A small proportion of the high school class of 1992[1] had married within 2 years after high school, and significant numbers lived with partners (#61). About 8 percent of the high school graduates from the class of 1992[2] were married, but another 6 percent were living with partners. About 12 percent of the graduates had become parents 2 years after high school. The dropouts had substantially different experiences with a far higher proportion starting families. Nineteen percent were married, and 14 percent were living with partners. Nearly half of the dropouts were parents, with the young women nearly twice as likely as the men to have become parents.

A majority of the young mothers from the 1992 class [1] had only one child by early 1994, but about 8 percent of the female dropouts had 3 or more children.

Another way of viewing the difficult transition of high school graduates to the more general community is examining their living arrangements. The proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds living with their parents rose from 48 percent in 1980 to 53 percent in 1993 (#14). During the same time period, the proportion of those with families of their own fell from 29 percent to 21 percent.

The pattern is highlighted by the experience of the high school class of 1992 [1]. About 52 percent of the graduates and 45 percent of the dropouts were living with their parents in 1994, two years after most of the graduates would have finished high school.

Family Income

While the average size of the family has tapered off in recent years, its average income has stabilized. Between 1950 and 1970, median family income as adjusted for inflation rose significantly. Family income has, on average, been stable since 1970 (#16).

Because families are smaller and their incomes have remained stable, American families are slowly growing more affluent on a per capita basis. However, this economic stability for families has been supported by shifts in the labor force status of family members. In particular, families have been affected by the decline in earnings for men and the increase in women's labor force participation.

Real income for all men who worked full time dropped by 5 percent between 1970 and 1982 and then recovered somewhat during the mid 1980s. After 1986, incomes for male full-time workers began falling again, hitting $31,609 in 1994, about 10 percent lower real income than in 1970 (#20). For young men who worked full time, income has fallen more: annual income for 20- to 24-year-old men in 1994 was 36 percent below what it had been in 1970. On average, young women's incomes also dropped between 1970 and 1994; 20- to 24-year-old women lost about 18 percent of their real income. However, for all full-time women workers, incomes rose by about 12 percent during that time. While the gain of women's income relative to men's suggests some improvement in pay equity, the income gap remains large. Women's incomes were only 74 percent as high as male incomes in 1994.

The participation of more family members in the workforce, particularly married women, has served to buttress family incomes in spite of the decline in incomes for males. In 1960, 39 percent of married women in families with children 6 to 17 years old were in the labor force; 62 percent were in 1980, and 75 percent in 1993. (A portion of the increased participation consisted of part-time workers.) Even more dramatic has been the rise in labor force participation of married women with children under 6—from 19 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1993 (#19). This increase in employment of women is partially responsible for the stable family income figures. At the same time, with more mothers working outside the home, the pressures on society for better child care and after school activities for older children have increased.

Not all households are financially secure. Female-headed households continue to struggle with poverty, and it is in these households that child poverty is concentrated. In 1993, 53 percent of children under 18 in female-headed households lived in poverty (#21). In contrast, 21 percent of children under 18 in other types of families lived in poverty. Poverty rates were relatively high for minority children. The proportion of poor children coming from female-headed households has risen dramatically, from 24 percent in 1960 to 58 percent in 1994 for all children, and from 29 percent to 82 percent for black children.

The conditions of children in female-headed households are further exacerbated by the fact that absent fathers often do not meet their full financial obligations. In 1993, about half of women awarded child support pay-

ments received their full entitlement (#23). About one-fourth received partial payment, and about one-fourth received no payment. Despite increasing attempts by courts to obtain payments from absent fathers, the percentage of mothers receiving payments has not changed since the early 1980s.

SCHOOL

There were some 63.9 million students enrolled in education institutions in 1994 from the elementary to the college and university levels. Between 1985 and 1994, enrollment rates for 18- to 24-year-olds rose rapidly (#25). The composition of the student body has been gradually changing, with minority populations growing as a proportion of the total population. Between 1975 and 1994, the proportion of white students declined at all school levels, while the proportion of black students grew from 14.5 percent to 16 percent, and that of Hispanic students grew rapidly, rising from 6.5 percent to 13 percent (#27).

A major influence on students' later educational and occupational opportunities is the type of high school program in which they enroll. In 1992, more 17-year-olds reported enrolling in college preparatory and academic programs than had reported enrolling in such programs in 1982. Correspondingly, the number enrolled in vocational education had declined from 27 percent in 1982 to 12 percent in 1992 (#26).

High school completion rates improved during the 1970s and 1980s: black students are staying in school longer, with more completing high school and college. In contrast, there were relatively small increases for whites, and Hispanics completed less school than other groups. Only 9 percent of 25- to 29-year-old Hispanics had completed 4 or more years of college in 1995 as compared with 26 percent of whites (#28).

A much higher proportion of students are completing high school today than in the 1950s. In 1950, barely half (53 percent) of 25- to 29-year-olds had completed high school, and only 8 percent had completed 4 years of college. In 1995, the figures had climbed to 87 percent completing high school and 25 percent completing 4 years of college.

Evidence from the high school class of 1992 shows a keen interest in completing college programs. Large proportions of the 1992 high school seniors aspired to postsecondary education. About one-third of high school seniors aspired to a postgraduate degree in 1992 and another third aspired to a bachelor's degree. Taken together, this means that about 70 percent of 1992 seniors hoped to obtain a bachelor's or higher level degree, compared to 39 percent of the 1982 seniors. Only 5 percent of the 1992 seniors felt that they would complete only high school (#60).

Large proportions of minority and female seniors were interested in obtaining a postgraduate degree. In 1992, about 35 percent of female seniors aspired to graduate degrees compared to 31 percent of male seniors. The increasing draw of women to higher education is not surprising given the trend of the past 20 years toward more women in the workforce. Minority seniors were as likely, or more likely, to aspire to postgraduate degrees as white seniors.

In addition to academic challenges, college students face financial hurdles. The cost of obtaining higher education degrees has skyrocketed, rising 48 percent at public 4-year colleges and 71 percent at private colleges between 1979–80 and 1994–95 after adjustment for inflation (#24). Compared with median family income, charges for students at public 4-year colleges dropped during the 1960s and 1970s, but increased during the 1980s and early 1990s to a level somewhat higher than 1960. Charges for students at private 4-year colleges, as a ratio of median family income, declined slightly during the 1960s and 1970s, but rose rapidly during the 1980s to levels much higher than those of the past 30 years.

Despite high tuition levels, college attendance is at or near an all-time high. Many col-

lege students combine their education with extensive labor force activities. The proportion of full-time college students who are working has increased significantly, from 37 percent in 1974 to 48 percent in 1994. About 85 percent of the part-time 16- to 24-year-old students were employed in 1994. Nearly, 44 percent of the part-time college students worked full time (#67).

Women's participation at all levels of higher education rose rapidly during the 1960s and has continued to increase. In 1959–60, women received 35 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 32 percent of all master's degrees. By 1993–94, about 55 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees were awarded to women. Moreover, the percentage of doctor's degrees received by women had climbed from 13 percent in 1969–70 to 39 percent in 1993–94 (#32).

Outcomes

It is problematic to judge student achievement during the 1950s and 1960s because we lack appropriate measures. Between 1971 and 1992, reading scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a test specifically designed to measure national trends, revealed no general improvement in reading performance for 9-year-olds, and small increases for 13- and 17-year-olds. However, increases in the scores of black 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds and Hispanic 17-year-olds suggest improvements were made in the education of minority students. However, the more recent results are less encouraging: the reading achievement between 1988 and 1992 fell among black 17-year-olds and remained stable among Hispanic 17-year-olds (#33). Sizable gaps in test scores between whites and blacks, and between whites and Hispanics still remain. Although performance gaps narrowed somewhat between 1975 and 1988, the gap between blacks and whites widened between 1988 and 1992, and the gap between white and Hispanic students remained about the same.

NAEP science scores, which declined in the 1970s, recovered somewhat between 1977 and 1992. Science scores for 13-year-olds were about the same in 1992 as they were in 1970, but were lower for 17-year-olds (#36). NAEP results in mathematics are more positive, with 9- and 13-year-old students' average mathematics proficiencies significantly higher in 1992 than they had been in 1978 (#35). The 17-year-olds scored about the same in 1992 as in 1978 (#37).

International comparisons provide us with food for thought. In a 1991 international reading assessment, the United States performed in the top group for both 9- and 14-year-olds. However, in an international comparison of mathematics and science performance among 13-year-olds, students from the United States performed at or near the average in science, and below the average in mathematics.

On the whole, 17-year-olds have shown modest improvements in reading between the early 1970s and 1992, no improvement in mathematics during the same time period, and a slight decline in science. Although 17-year-olds of the early 1990s are performing about as well, or better, on mathematics and reading performance assessments as 17-year-olds of the early 1980s, many educators doubt whether current achievement levels are sufficient to ensure American competitiveness in the future.

Out-of-School Experiences

How students spend their out-of-school time affects their success in school as well as their success in life. Some activities support learning; others siphon off valuable time from studies. Some activities enrich students' lives, help prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship, and enhance students' self-image. Researchers continue to investigate the effects of athletic, aesthetic or expressive, and academic extracurricular activities on adolescent development.

In 1992 as in 1980 and 1972, academic clubs, and newspaper and yearbook activities remained popular extracurricular activities (#39). Sports was another popular activity among young adults. In fact, teenagers and young adults were far more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than older adults. Younger adolescents ages 12 to 17 tended to participate in organized group sports, while older youths ages 18 to 34 were more likely to participate in aerobics, exercise walking, or exercising with equipment (#40).

Many high school students work while going to school. Some students help support their families, others need money for higher education, and still others want more spending money. Two-fifths of high school seniors said they spent most of their earnings on personal items (#43). Black students were more likely to contribute their earnings to meet family expenses than were white students. Seniors planning to attend a 4-year college were more likely to save for their education than other seniors.

Students' employment opportunities appear to fluctuate with the overall economy. Between 1989 and 1993, employment rates declined for 16- to 17-year-olds, especially among black youth (#42). Although employment rates for female students fell between 1989 and 1993, they were still more likely to be employed in 1993 than in 1970. Employment rates for white students were about three times higher than those for black students.

HEALTH

While people live longer than ever before, youths still suffer their share of life-threatening problems. Overall, the number of deaths per 100,000 men 15 to 24 years old fell from 168 in 1950 to 144 in 1993. For young women, the rate fell from 89 to 49 (#50). These drops reflect advances in medicine and disease prevention which resulted in declining death rates from diseases during this time.

Much of the physical threats to youth stem from behavior rather than disease. In 1992, the leading causes of death among 15- to 24-year-olds were motor vehicle accidents, homicide, and suicide (#51). The rate of deaths from homicide and suicide rose between 1960 and 1992. White male suicide rates exceeded those for women or black males. In contrast, the homicide death rate for black males was particularly high. Between 1985 and 1992 the homicide death rate for black males rose from 66 to 154 per 100,000. This rate is many times the rates for white males or black or white females. Motor vehicle accidents continue to be the leading cause of death among 15- to 24-year-olds, although the rate has been declining in recent years and is lower now than in 1960. Homicides are now the second leading cause of death for young adults.

Health care often depends on the availability of health insurance. In 1993, about 68 percent of children under 18 were covered by some type of private health insurance (#45). An additional 24 percent were covered by Medicaid. Lower proportions of 18- to 24-year-olds were covered by private health insurance (62 percent) and Medicaid (12 percent).

Illegal drugs remain a problem for youth. Although the proportion of high school seniors who reported having ever used illegal drugs fell from 55 percent in 1975 to 41 percent in 1992, there was a significant increase between 1992 and 1994 (#49). The proportion who had ever used illegal drugs increased to 46 percent and the proportion who had used drugs in the previous 30 days rose from 14 percent to 22 percent. Alcohol continues to be the most popular substance with 80 percent of seniors in 1994 reporting using or "having used" it. Alcohol is followed in popularity by cigarettes (62 percent) and marijuana/hashish (38 percent).

CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES

How are American young people developing as citizens? Many youths volunteer for school and other organizations, and their proportions have grown in recent years. After declining during the 1980s, the proportion of seniors who participated in volunteer activities at least once per month rose from 22 percent in 1990 to 28 percent in 1994 (#53).

Religion is becoming less important in the lives of some youth. The proportion who felt that religion was important in their lives dropped from 65 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1994 (#54). A smaller proportion of high school seniors reported attending religious services every week in 1994 than in 1980—32 and 43 percent respectively.

Young adults continue to believe in the value of work, family, and friends. Young people two years out of high school in 1994 placed more value on finding steady work and providing better opportunities for their children than their counterparts 10 years earlier. In contrast to earlier decades, there was no significant difference in the proportion of men and women feeling that "being successful in work" was very important (#55).

On the less positive side, crime among young people has been on the rise. In 1993, about 45 percent of those arrested for serious crimes were under 25 years old. The number of arrests per 1,000 young adults 18 to 24 years old more than doubled between 1965 and 1993, but most of the increase was between 1965 and 1980 (#59).

FUTURE

Income of Youth

Youth should be a time of optimism and anticipation. Student aspirations and their modifications over time are intriguing topics for researchers. As youth consider their future economic prospects, the importance of postsecondary education becomes apparent. Clearly, education adds to future earning power.

There have been substantial declines in the earnings of 25- to 34-year-old males. Among male dropouts, the average earnings for 1993 were worth about half of what they were in 1970. There were also very large drops for males with 4 years of high school and those with some college. Although the earnings for the male college graduates did not decline at such a fast rate, they were still earning only about as much as high school graduates in 1970. As a result of these shifts, the earnings disparity by level of education widened considerably. In 1970, dropouts earned about 16 percent less than high school graduates and those with 4 years of college earned about 24 percent more than the high school graduates. By 1993, dropouts earned 33 percent less than the high school graduates, and college graduates about 57 percent more than the high school graduates (#69).

The experience for women has been similar, although the drops in earnings have not been as severe. Earnings for women with college degrees remained fairly steady throughout the period. As a result, the disparity in men's and women's earnings narrowed somewhat.

Transitions to the Labor Force: Examples from the Class of 1992[1]

The entry of high school graduates and dropouts into the workforce appears to be a difficult transition. After leaving school, high school graduates, and especially their peers who dropped out, had high rates of part-year employment and relatively low earnings. About 34 percent of the high school graduates of the class of 1992[2] were involved exclusively in labor force activities in 1994, about 2 years after high school (#61). Another 33 percent were in the labor force and attending postsecondary education. About 22 percent were attending college and not working. Others were serving in the military or were working as homemakers. Dropouts and

other noncompleters[3] were less likely to be enrolled in college or serving in the military, but more likely to be homemakers than the graduates.

Unemployment rates for 16- to 19-year-olds and 20- to 24-year-olds historically have been high, but these data do not adequately describe the problems many individuals face in finding steady employment. Even those who found jobs frequently faced intermittent employment. Less than three-fourths of the 1992 high school graduates,[2] who were not attending school and worked during 1993, were employed for 10 or more months (#66). About 61 percent of the employed dropouts[3] from their high school class worked 10 or more months. About 1/4 of the dropouts employed during the year worked half of the year or less. Of the black dropouts who were able to find jobs, 41 percent worked half of the year or less.

Some graduates[2] and dropouts[3] had no job experiences at all. About 4 percent of the male graduates from the class of 1992 reported no job in the 2-year period between summer 1992 and spring 1994. About 10 percent of the male dropouts from the same class cohort had no job experiences during the 2-year-period. The problem was acute for some minority groups. About 12 percent of black high school graduates and 23 percent of American Indian graduates had no jobs over the 2-year period. Among black and Hispanic dropouts, about 27 percent had no job over the 2-year period.

In contrast, some workers from the class of 1992 had a relatively large number of jobs in a short period of time, sometimes referred to as "job churning." About 26 percent of the graduates had 5 to 9 jobs in about 2 years and 1 percent had 10 or more jobs. About half of the graduates worked at 3 or 4 jobs over the same time period. Slightly smaller proportions of dropouts also had frequent job changes.

The workers from the class of 1992 had mixed feelings about their jobs. Most were at least "somewhat satisfied" about such issues as pay, job challenge, job security, and working conditions. For example, about 77 percent of the high school graduates who were not enrolled in postsecondary education were "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with their job's pay and benefits (#56). However, only 26 percent were "very satisfied" and 51 percent were "somewhat satisfied." The dropouts who had jobs expressed roughly similar satisfaction levels with 72 percent expressing at least some satisfaction with their job's pay. Relatively high dissatisfaction levels were expressed for job's "opportunity for promotion" and "opportunity to further your education." About 42 percent of the dropouts and 35 percent of the graduates were dissatisfied with their job's "opportunity for promotion and advancement." In many of the job satisfaction measures, the differences in the opinions of the graduates and dropouts were not large.

As might be expected from the trend data presented on declining earnings for young adults, high unemployment levels, and frequent job changes, earnings for the high school class of 1992 were modest. Contributing to the low earnings may have been large proportions of young workers with minimum wage jobs and significant periods of unemployment. The average annual 1993 earnings for the graduates of the class of 1992[2] who were not enrolled in school and who had some earnings that year was $9,421, slightly more than a year of full-time work at minimum wage. The comparable figure for dropouts[3] was $7,840 (#65).

The distribution of earnings shows that a sizeable proportion of graduates, and most dropouts, were clustered at very low earning levels. About 17 percent of 1992 graduates[2] not enrolled in college had no earnings in 1993 and another 23 percent earned less than $5,000. Among dropouts,[3] 33 percent had no earnings in 1993 and another 25 percent earned less than $5,000. The proportion of females and blacks with no or low earnings was substantially higher than the proportions for males and whites, respectively, among

both dropouts and high school graduates not enrolled in college.

Trend data on employment rates suggest that the experiences of the high school class of 1992 were typical of the recent past in terms of unemployment rates. The deterioration of earning power over time is well documented and exemplified by the large proportions of graduates and dropouts from the class of 1992 in low wage and part-year jobs.

FINAL NOTES

On the previous pages we have tried to present the data in our charts and tables without interpreting them, limiting our narrative to illustration. We recognize it is never possible to succeed at this effort—as some of our most supportive critics point out, the mere selection of data and time periods suggests some interpretation. We wish, therefore, to be judged on the basis of our success at being evenhanded and at fueling in others the desire to examine and interpret the information in this book.

We recognize that this book does not report on many important dimensions of young peoples' lives. For some issues we have been unable to find reliable data. Complete information on child abuse, runaways, and drug-addicted babies, for example, are of considerable public interest but difficult to obtain or verify. Indicators of more subjective measures of human lives are also hard to discover.

We would like to think that the indicators that follow capture the important features of American youth. But we know how much more is left to be done. So our more modest goal is to sketch an outline others might fill in and suggest connections that others might develop. While this endeavor may inspire yet more questions, we trust it has also answered a few.

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[1] References to the class of 1992 are based on students who were 8th graders in 1988 and who would be expected to have graduated in 1992. This group includes students who did not complete high school until later years or persons who dropped out sometime during the 1988 to 1994 period. Data based on the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988.

[2] Includes regular "on-time" graduates as well as those who graduated after spring 1992, but before spring 1994, through regular or alternative education programs or GED certification. Data based on the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988.

[3] Includes persons who dropped out after 8th grade and did not complete a GED or high school equivalency program by 1994. Also includes some students who were still enrolled or returned to high school, but had not obtained their diploma by spring 1994. Data based on the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988.

Indicators

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HOME

Indicator 1. Number of Young Adults

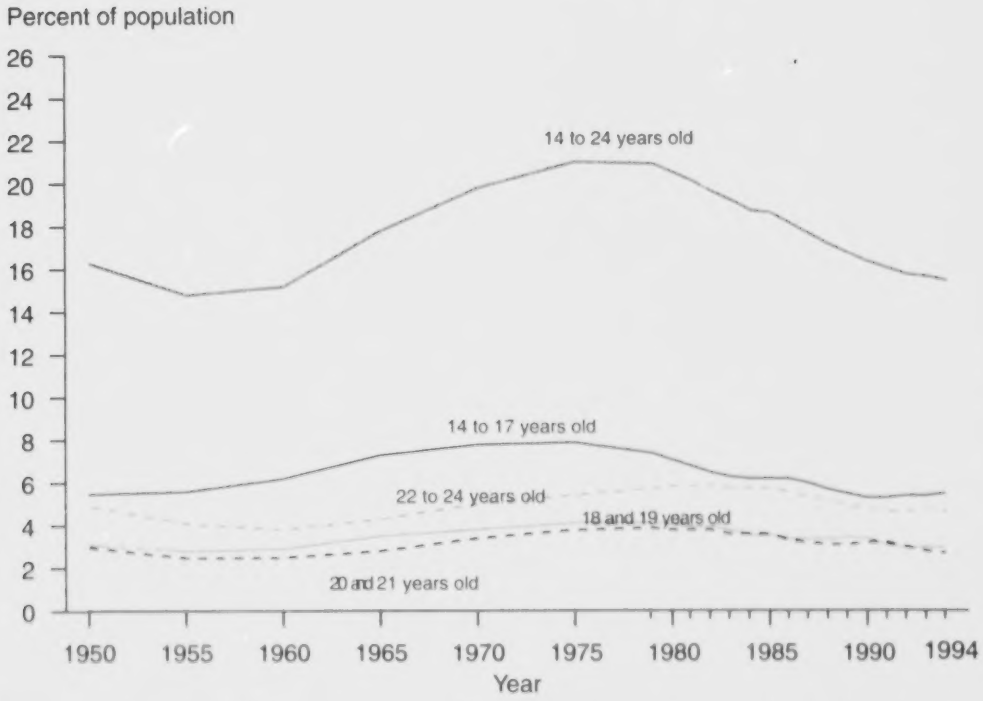
Population, by selected age groups: 1950 to 1994

Year	Persons, all ages	Total 14 to 24 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old
			Number of persons, in thousands			
1950	152,271	24,519	8,444	4,395	4,551	7,129
1955	165,931	24,215	9,248	4,254	4,189	6,525
1960	179,979	26,964	11,211	4,886	4,443	6,425
1965	193,526	33,999	14,146	6,450	5,503	7,902
1970	203,984	39,909	15,921	7,410	6,850	9,728
1975	215,465	44,860	17,125	8,418	8,089	11,228
1980	227,255	46,246	16,143	8,718	8,669	12,716
1985	237,924	43,790	14,888	7,637	8,370	12,895
1986	240,133	43,051	14,824	7,483	8,024	12,720
1987	242,289	42,196	14,502	7,502	7,742	12,450
1988	244,499	41,378	14,023	7,701	7,606	12,048
1989	246,819	40,692	13,536	7,898	7,651	11,607
1990	249,402	40,137	13,310	7,693	7,883	11,251
1991	252,131	39,760	13,418	7,173	8,013	11,156
1992	255,028	39,593	13,653	6,889	7,756	11,295
1993	257,783	39,590	13,928	6,899	7,265	11,498
1994	260,341	39,690	14,427	6,937	6,972	11,354
			Percentage of total population			
1950	100.0	16.1	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.7
1955	100.0	14.6	5.6	2.6	2.5	3.9
1960	100.0	15.0	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.6
1965	100.0	17.6	7.3	3.3	2.8	4.1
1970	100.0	19.6	7.8	3.6	3.4	4.8
1975	100.0	20.8	7.9	3.9	3.8	5.2
1980	100.0	20.3	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.6
1985	100.0	18.4	6.3	3.2	3.5	5.4
1986	100.0	17.9	6.2	3.1	3.3	5.3
1987	100.0	17.4	6.0	3.1	3.2	5.1
1988	100.0	16.9	5.7	3.1	3.1	4.9
1989	100.0	16.5	5.5	3.2	3.1	4.7
1990	100.0	16.1	5.3	3.1	3.2	4.5
1991	100.0	15.8	5.3	2.8	3.2	4.4
1992	100.0	15.5	5.4	2.7	3.0	4.4
1993	100.0	15.4	5.4	2.7	2.8	4.5
1994	100.0	15.2	5.5	2.7	2.7	4.4

NOTE: Data for 1960 and later years are for resident population as of July 1 of the indicated year. Data for 1950 and 1955 are for total U.S. population as of July 1, including Alaska, Hawaii, and armed forces overseas. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1095; *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994*, PPL-21.

Young adults as a percent of total population, by age group: 1950 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1095; and *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994*, PPL-21.

Between 1955 and 1975 the proportion of young adults 14 to 24 years old increased from 15 to 21 percent. The number of 14- to 24-year-olds peaked in 1979 and has been declining, but has stabilized in the past couple of years. The proportion of this age group to the rest of the population fell steadily after 1975 to 15 percent in 1994, about where it was in 1960.

Indicator 2. Population Projections of Young People

Projections of the population, birth to age 24, by race/ethnicity and age: 1993 to 2020

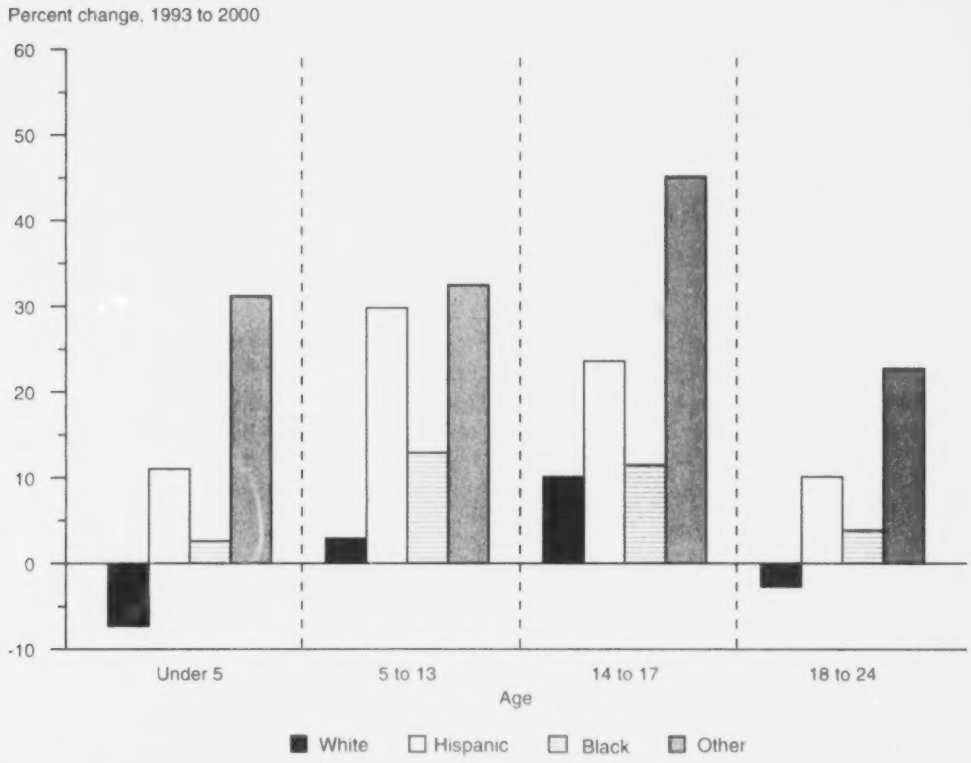
Race/ethnicity and age	Population, in millions							Percent change	
	1993	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	1993 to 2000	2000 to 2020
Total, all ages	257.8	263.4	276.2	288.3	300.4	313.1	325.9	7.2	18.0
All races, 0 to 24	92.8	94.5	97.7	101.4	103.8	106.3	108.2	5.3	10.8
Under 5	19.7	20.2	19.4	19.3	20.0	21.1	22.0	–1.3	13.0
5 to 13	33.5	34.3	36.5	36.8	36.2	36.9	38.7	9.1	5.9
14 to 17	13.9	14.6	15.8	16.9	17.4	17.0	17.1	13.5	8.3
18 to 24	25.7	25.5	25.9	28.2	30.2	31.3	30.5	1.0	17.5
White, non-Hispanic, 0 to 24	63.0	63.4	63.2	63.1	62.0	60.8	59.2	0.3	–6.3
Under 5	12.9	13.0	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	–7.3	–3.3
5 to 13	22.8	23.0	23.5	22.6	21.1	20.6	20.9	2.9	–11.2
14 to 17	9.5	9.9	10.5	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.4	10.1	–10.3
18 to 24	17.7	17.4	17.2	18.5	19.0	18.8	17.4	–2.7	0.9
Hispanic, 0 to 24	12.2	12.7	14.5	16.4	18.4	20.4	22.3	19.1	54.1
Under 5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	11.0	50.2
5 to 13	4.3	4.6	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.3	8.1	29.8	47.0
14 to 17	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	23.6	60.6
18 to 24	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.5	5.9	10.1	65.0
Black, non-Hispanic, 0 to 24	13.5	13.9	14.6	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.4	8.0	19.7
Under 5	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.6	20.8
5 to 13	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	12.9	15.4
14 to 17	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	11.5	20.0
18 to 24	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	3.9	24.9
Other, non-Hispanic, 0 to 24 [1]	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.3	9.2	31.3	69.2
Under 5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	31.2	54.1
5 to 13	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	32.5	67.2
14 to 17	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	45.1	73.3
18 to 24	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	22.7	82.0

[1] Includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, *Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050* and *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994*, PPL-21.

Percent change in 0- to 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity and age: 1993 to 2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population *Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050* and *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994*, PPL-21.

The school-age population (ages 5 to 17) is expected to increase through the end of the century. Increasing numbers of minorities are expected in all age groups. The white non-Hispanic population will decrease by about 7 percent in the preschool age range and by about 3 percent in the college age range between 1993 and 2000. The population of Asians and American Indians in the high school age range is expected to increase even more rapidly than other minority groups.

Indicator 3. Marriage

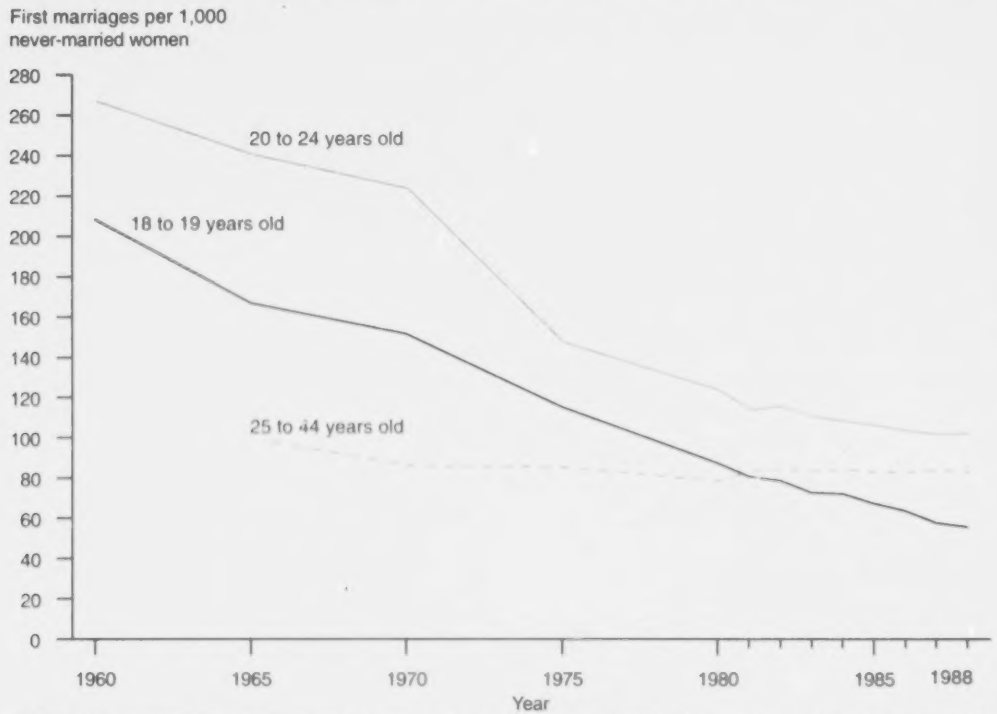
Number and rate of marriages and median age at first marriage: 1950 to 1993

Year	Number of marriages,[1] in thousands	Number of marriages[1] per 1,000 unmarried women[2] 15 to 44 years old	Number of first marriages per 1,000 never-married women			Median age at first marriage	
			18 and 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	Male	Female
1950	1,667	166.4	—	—	—	22.8	20.3
1955	1,531	161.1	—	—	—	22.6	20.2
1960	1,523	148.0	208.4	263.9	—	22.8	20.3
1965	1,800	144.3	166.9	237.3	96.4	22.8	20.6
1970	2,159	140.2	151.4	220.1	82.5	23.2	20.8
1975	2,153	118.5	115.0	143.8	81.7	23.5	21.1
1980	2,390	102.6	87.3	119.8	74.9	24.7	22.0
1981	2,422	103.1	80.7	110.0	79.3	24.8	22.3
1982	2,456	101.9	78.5	111.9	80.7	25.2	22.5
1983	2,446	99.3	72.6	106.9	79.2	25.4	22.8
1984	2,477	99.0	72.1	104.4	80.5	25.4	23.0
1985	2,413	94.9	67.2	102.1	79.0	25.5	23.3
1986	2,407	93.9	63.7	99.6	79.1	25.7	23.1
1987	2,403	92.4	57.8	97.8	80.1	25.8	23.6
1988	2,396	91.0	55.6	97.9	79.1	25.9	23.6
1989	2,404	92.1	—	—	—	26.2	23.8
1990	2,448	93.3	—	—	—	26.1	23.9
1991	2,371	90.0	—	—	—	26.3	24.1
1992	2,362	88.2	—	—	—	26.5	24.4
1993	2,334	86.8	—	—	—	26.5	24.5

—Data not available.
[1] Includes remarriages.
[2] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349, and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 468 and 478; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of first marriages per 1,000 never-married women, by age: 1960 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

People are getting married less and later. Between 1960 and 1993, marriage rates for 15- to 44-year-old women dropped by 41 percent. The average age for a woman at her first marriage rose from 20 in 1960 to 25 in 1993. Most of the increase occurred after 1970 and has continued through the most recent year. Young men, too, married later. The average age for first-time grooms rose from 24 in 1975 to 27 in 1992.

Indicator **4. Divorce**

Number and rate of divorces and number and percent of children under 18 involved annually in divorces: 1950 to 1993

Year	Number of divorces, in thousands	Number of divorces per 1,000 married women, 15 years old and over [1]	Median years of marriage before divorce	Children under 18 involved in a divorce each year	
				In thousands	Percent
1950	385	10.3	5.8	299	0.6
1955	377	9.3	6.4	347	0.6
1960	393	9.2	7.1	463	0.7
1965	479	10.6	7.2	630	0.9
1970	708	14.9	6.7	870	1.2
1975	1,036	20.3	6.5	1,123	1.7
1976	1,083	21.1	6.5	1,117	1.7
1977	1,091	21.1	6.6	1,095	1.7
1978	1,130	21.9	6.6	1,147	1.8
1979	1,181	22.8	6.8	1,181	1.8
1980	1,189	22.6	6.8	1,174	1.8
1981	1,213	22.6	7.0	1,180	1.9
1982	1,170	21.7	7.0	1,108	1.8
1983	1,158	21.3	7.0	1,091	1.7
1984	1,169	21.5	6.9	1,081	1.7
1985	1,190	21.7	6.8	1,091	1.7
1986	1,178	21.2	6.9	1,064	1.7
1987	1,166	20.8	7.0	1,038	1.6
1988	1,167	20.7	7.1	1,044	1.6
1989	1,163	20.7	—	—	—
1990	1,175	20.7	—	—	—
1991	1,187	20.9	—	—	—
1992	1,215	21.2	—	—	—
1993	1,187	20.5	—	—	—

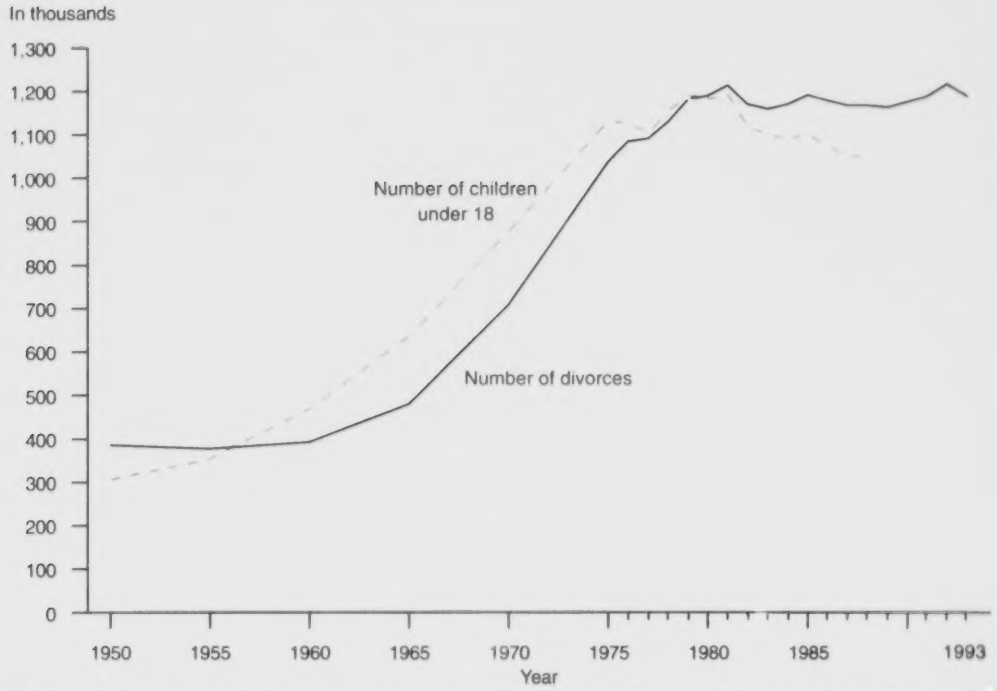
—Data not available.

[1] Rates for 1975 to 1979 are based on population estimates that were not revised in accordance with the 1980 Census results.

NOTE: Cumulative numbers of children involved in/affected by divorce are not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of divorces and children under 18 involved in divorces per year: 1950 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various

Both the number of divorces and divorce rates rose rapidly between 1965 and 1975. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 married women) peaked in 1979 at 23. Since then, the divorce rate has dipped to about 21 per 1,000 in 1993. About 1 million children were involved in divorces in 1988.

Indicator 5. Marriage and Divorce Ratios

Marriage and divorce ratios in selected countries: 1960 to 1992

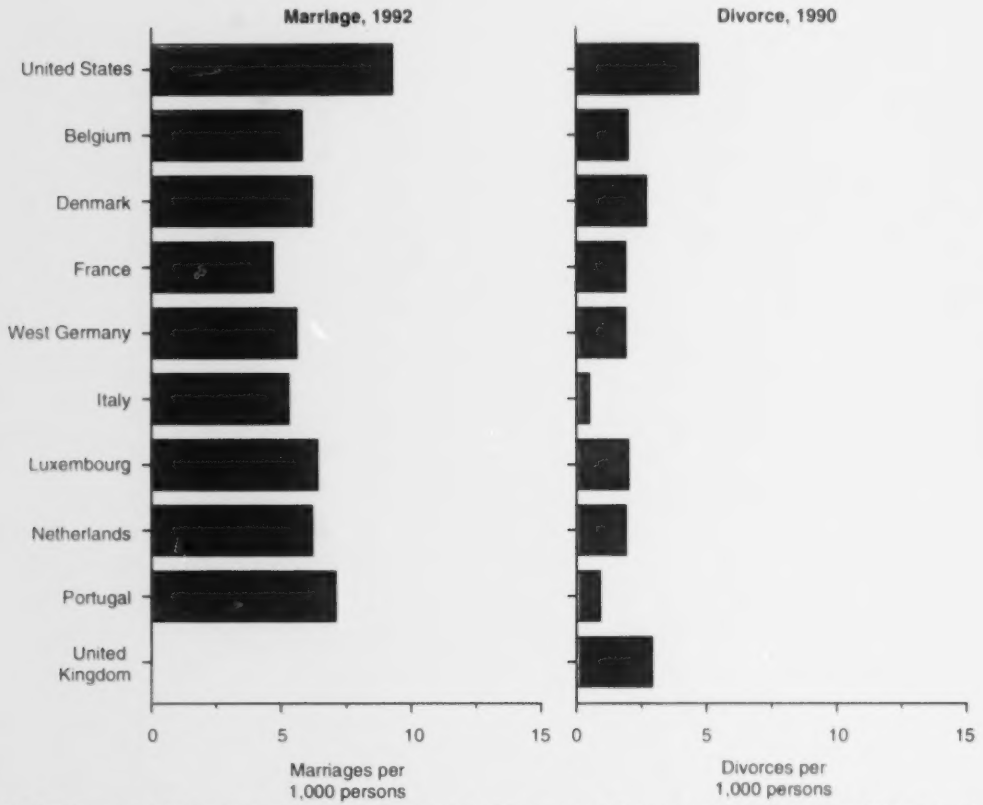
Country	1960	1970	1980	1988	1990	1992
	—	Marriages per 1,000 persons in population				
United States	8.5	10.6	10.6	9.7	9.8	9.3
Belgium	7.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	6.5	5.8
Denmark	7.8	7.4	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.2
France	7.0	7.8	6.2	4.9	5.1	4.7
Germany, former West	9.4	7.3	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.6
Greece	7.0	7.7	6.5	4.8	5.9	4.7
Ireland	5.5	7.0	6.4	[1]5.1	5.1	[2]4.5
Italy	7.7	7.3	5.7	[1]5.5	[2]5.6	[2]5.3
Luxembourg	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.5	6.1	6.4
Netherlands	7.8	9.5	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.2
Portugal	7.8	—	7.4	6.9	7.3	7.1
Spain	7.7	7.3	5.9	[1]5.5	5.7	5.5
United Kingdom	7.5	8.5	7.4	6.9	6.5	—
		Divorces per 1,000 persons in population				
United States	2.2	3.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8
Belgium	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.0	—
Canada	0.4	1.4	2.6	—	2.9	—
Denmark	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
France	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	—
Germany, former West	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.9	—
Italy	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.5	—
Japan	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	—
Luxembourg	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.0	—
Netherlands	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Portugal	0.1	0.1	—	0.9	0.9	—
Sweden	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	—
United Kingdom [3]	0.5	1.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	—

—Data not available.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] Data prior to 1988 are for England and Wales only.

NOTE: Countries collect data on marriage and divorce at different intervals. For purposes of this table, therefore, some countries do not appear on both sections. Data for divorces have been revised from previous years.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988, 1990, and 1994;* and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. *Demographic Yearbook, United Nations 1960–1992.*

Marriage and divorce ratios in 8 countries: 1990 and 1992



SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988, 1990, and 1994*; and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. *Demographic Yearbook, United Nations 1960±1992*.

Despite a decline in marriage rates (see indicator 3), the United States still has substantially higher marriage ratios than other developed nations. Between 1980 and 1992, marriage ratios in only 3 out of 11 other industrialized nations showed larger declines than those in the United States. Most of the other countries showed either minor declines or increases in the marriage ratios.

The United States also has a much higher divorce ratio than other developed countries, although the figure declined between 1980 and 1990. Since 1980, divorce ratios in some other countries have risen and the gap between their figures and that of the United States has narrowed slightly.

Birth rates for all women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1992

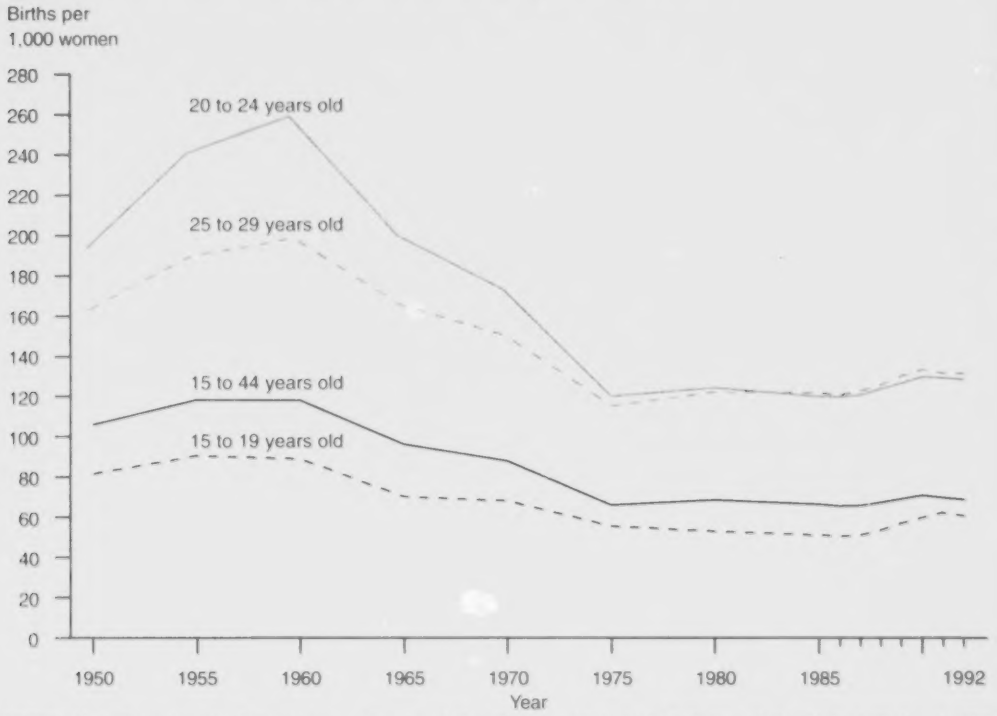
Year	Number of live births per 1,000 women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
All races							
1950	106.2	81.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1
1960	118.0	89.1	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5
1970	87.9	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1
1980	68.4	53.0	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9
1985	66.3	51.3	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0
1990	70.9	59.9	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5
1991	69.6	62.1	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5
1992	68.9	60.7	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9
White [2]							
1950	102.3	70.0	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5
1960	113.2	79.4	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7
1970	84.1	57.4	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5
1980	64.7	44.7	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4
1985	63.0	42.8	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6
1990	68.3	50.8	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2
1991	67.0	52.8	109.0	118.8	80.5	31.8	5.2
1992	66.5	51.8	108.2	118.4	81.4	32.2	5.7
Black [2]							
1950 [1]	137.3	163.5	242.6	173.8	112.6	64.3	21.2
1960 [1]	153.6	158.2	294.2	214.6	135.6	74.2	22.0
1970	115.4	140.7	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5
1980	84.7	97.8	140.0	103.9	59.9	23.5	5.6
1985	78.8	95.4	135.0	100.2	57.9	23.9	4.6
1990	86.8	112.8	160.2	115.5	68.7	28.1	5.5
1991	85.2	115.5	160.9	113.1	67.7	28.3	5.5
1992	83.2	112.4	158.0	111.2	67.5	28.8	5.6
American Indian [2]							
1980	82.7	82.2	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2
1985	78.6	79.2	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0
1990	76.2	81.1	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9
1991	75.1	85.0	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9
1992	75.4	84.4	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1
Asian or Pacific Islander [2]							
1980	73.2	26.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5
1985	68.4	23.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7
1990	69.6	26.4	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7
1991	67.6	27.4	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2
1992	67.2	26.6	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0

[1] Data include "other races".
[2] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: Data before 1980 are based on race of child; data for later years are based on race of mother. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Data are not available for some racial categories in all years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States, vol. 1, Natality, 1986*, and *1992*.

Number of live births per 1,000 women, by age: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. 1, *Natality*, 1986, and *1992*.

For all age groups shown above, the rates at which women gave birth declined significantly after 1960. For 20- to 29-year-old women, birth rates peaked in 1960 and then fell sharply until 1975. Rates remained stable between 1975 and 1985. During the late 1980s the birth rates for women in their 20s rose. Until 1985, the highest birth rate for women was for those aged 20 to 24. Since the late 1980s, 25- to 29-year-old women have had the highest birth rate. In contrast, birth rates (per 1,000) for 30- to 34-year-old women have risen 30 percent since 1980.

Birth rates for black and American Indian women are higher than for white women among the younger age groups. In 1992, the number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old was 52 for whites, 112 for blacks, 84 for American Indians, and 27 for Asian or Pacific Islanders. Minority women, except Asian/Pacific Islanders, continue to bear children more frequently in their early 20s than in their late 20s.

Indicator 7. Births to Unmarried Women, by Age and Race

Birth rates for unmarried women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1992

Year	Number of live births to unmarried women[1] per 1,000 unmarried women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
				All races			
1950	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0
1955	—	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	—
1960	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6
1965	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1970	26.4	22.4	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
1975	24.5	23.9	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1980	29.4	27.6	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1985	32.8	31.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1990	43.8	42.5	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1991	45.2	44.8	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1992	45.2	44.6	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
				White[3]			
1950	6.1	5.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	—	0.9
1955	—	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	—	—
1960	9.2	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	—	3.9
1965	11.6	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	—	4.9
1970	13.9	10.9	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
1980	18.1	16.5	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8
1985	22.5	21.8	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1988	27.4	25.3	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1989	30.2	28.0	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1990	32.9	30.6	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1991	34.6	32.8	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1992	35.2	33.0	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
				Black[3]			
1950[2]	71.2	68.5	105.4	94.2	63.5	—	8.7
1955[2]	—	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	—	—
1960[2]	98.3	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	—	—
1965[2]	97.6	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	—	—
1970	95.5	96.9	131.5	100.9	71.8	32.9	10.4
1980	81.1	87.9	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
1985	77.0	87.6	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1988	86.5	96.1	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1989	90.7	104.5	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1990	90.5	106.0	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1991	89.5	108.5	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1992	86.5	105.9	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4

—Data not available.

[1] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

[2] For years 1950 through 1965, includes "other races."

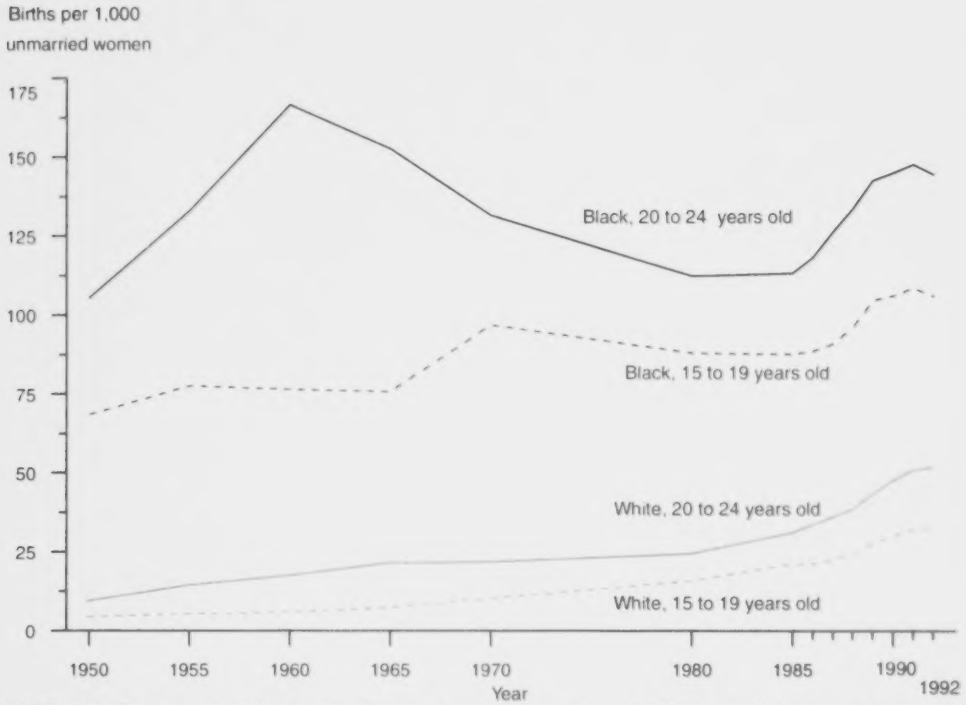
[3] Hispanics are included in the "white" or in the "black" categories.

NOTE: Data for 1980 and after are based on race of mother; data for other years are based on race of child. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940–68*.

Indicator 7. Births to Unmarried Women, by Age and Race

Number of births per 1,000 unmarried women, by age and race: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940-68*.

Between 1960 and 1980, birth rates for unmarried black women 20 to 24 years old dropped significantly. During that time, rates for unmarried white women at that age range rose slowly. Trends changed after 1980, when birth rates to unmarried white women of all ages began to rise more rapidly. For unmarried black women of all ages, birth rates rose after 1985, but declined slightly or remained stable in 1991 and 1992.

Indicator 8. Births to Unmarried Women, International Comparisons

Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in selected countries: 1960 to 1992

Country	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	Percent change in live births, 1960 to 1992	
						To all women	To unmarried women
United States	5.3	10.7	18.4	28.0	30.1	–4.1	446.6
Belgium	2.1	2.8	4.1	—	—	–19.2	—
Canada	4.3	9.6	11.3	—	—	—	—
Denmark	7.8	11.0	33.2	46.4	46.4	–11.0	427.9
France	6.1	6.8	11.4	30.1	[1]33.2	–8.9	396.0
Germany	7.6	7.2	11.9	15.3	14.9	–35.9	26.3
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.6	–33.8	40.9
Ireland	1.6	2.7	5.0	14.6	18.0	–15.1	860.6
Italy	2.4	2.2	4.3	6.5	[1]6.8	–38.4	72.4
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	3.2	4.0	6.0	12.9	12.7	2.6	311.9
Netherlands	1.3	2.1	4.1	11.4	12.4	–17.7	658.2
Portugal	9.5	7.3	9.2	14.7	16.1	–46.2	–8.5
Spain	2.3	1.4	3.9	9.6	—	–40.9	—
Sweden	11.3	18.4	39.7	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5.2	8.0	11.5	27.9	30.8	–14.9	402.7

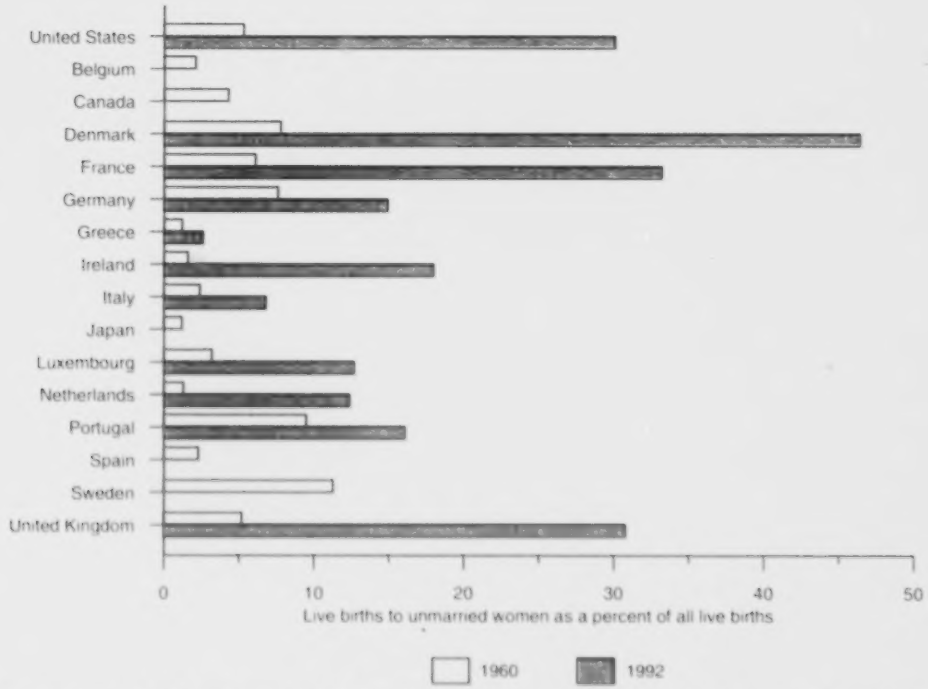
—Data not available.
[1] Provisional data.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previous years.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988, 1990,* and *1994;* and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report,* various years.

Indicator 8. Births to Unmarried Women, International Comparisons

Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in selected countries: 1960 and 1992



SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988* and *1994*; and various national sources, 1990.

Since 1960, the number of births has dropped in many industrialized countries, but the decline has been less severe in the United States. The number of births fell by 4 percent in the United States between 1960 and 1992, but it plunged by 36 percent in Germany and 38 percent in Italy.

While birth rates in many countries dropped, the number and proportion of births to unmarried women rose rapidly. This is also true for the United States. Countries vary widely in the proportion of births to unmarried women. For example, in Greece, 3 percent of the 1992 births were to unmarried women compared with 46 percent in Denmark. The proportion of births to unmarried women in the United States (30 percent) is comparable to France (33 percent) and the United Kingdom (31 percent).

Indicator 9. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births

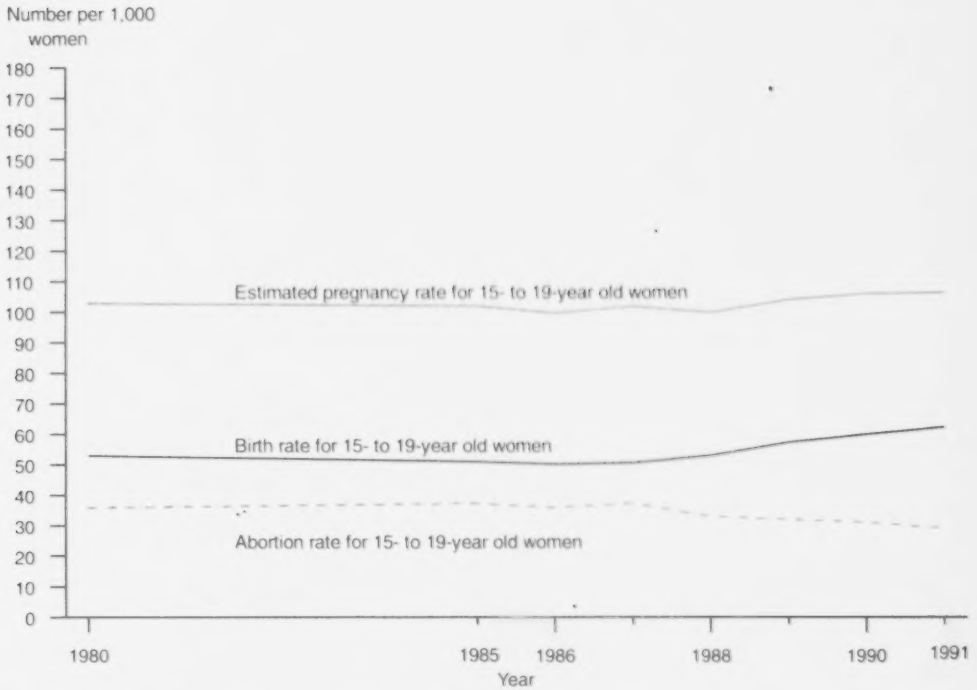
Number of estimated pregnancies, abortions, and births per 1,000 teenage women, by age: 1980 to 1991

Year	Estimated pregnancy rate [1]		Abortion rate		Birth rate	
	10 to 14 years old	15 to 19 years old	10 to 14 years old	15 to 19 years old	10 to 14 years old	15 to 19 years old
1980	2.8	102.3	1.3	35.2	1.1	53.0
1985	3.3	101.4	1.7	36.6	1.2	51.0
1986	3.4	99.0	1.7	35.2	1.3	50.2
1987	3.4	101.1	1.7	36.7	1.3	50.6
1988	2.9	99.3	1.2	32.4	1.3	53.0
1989	3.0	103.3	1.2	31.4	1.4	57.3
1990	2.9	105.2	1.1	30.3	1.4	59.9
1991	2.9	105.7	1.1	28.3	1.4	62.1

[1] Pregnancies are estimated as the sum of births, abortions, and miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as the sum of 20 percent of all births and 10 percent of all abortions (see S. Henshaw, A. Kenney, D. Somberg and J. VanVort, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1992).

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Health, United States, 1993*. U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Report: *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1991, 1993*.

Estimated pregnancy rate and abortion rate for teenage women, by age: 1980 to 1991



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Health, United States, 1993*. U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Report: *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1991, 1993*.

Both pregnancy rates and birth rates for older teenagers (15 to 19 years old) rose between 1980 and 1991. The proportion of these pregnancies ending in abortions remained stable through the mid-80's, and then fell. About 28 percent of 15- to 19-year-old pregnancies resulted in abortion in 1991.

Indicator 10. Families with Children

Number and percent of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

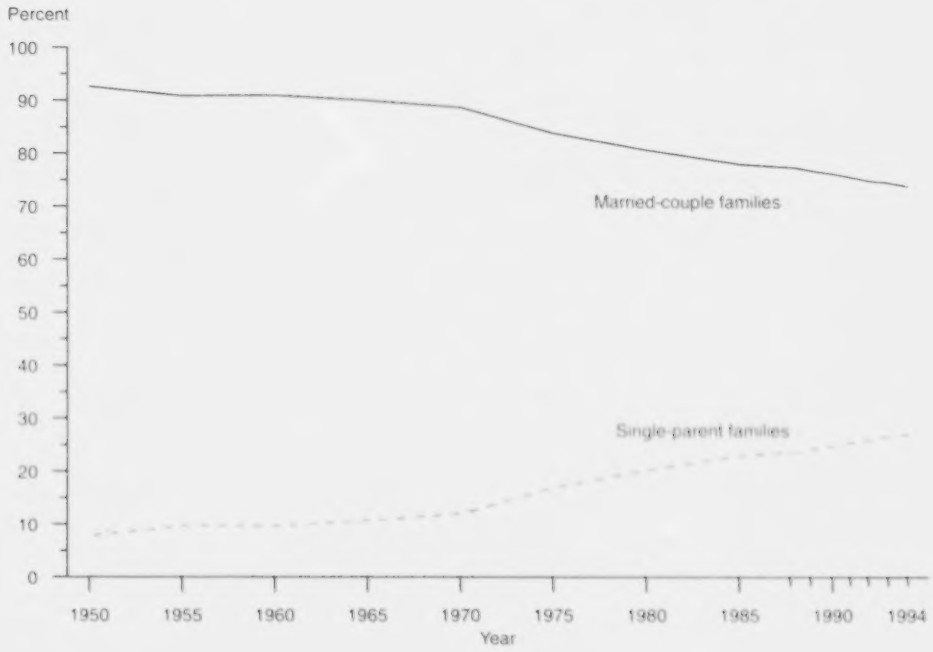
Year	Total families	Families with own[1] children under 18					
		Total		Married-couple families		Single-parent families[2]	
		Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of all families with children	Number	Percent of all families with children
All families							
1950	39,193	20,267	51.7	18,772	92.6	1,495	7.4
1960	45,062	25,662	56.9	23,333	90.9	2,329	9.1
1970	51,237	28,666	55.9	25,406	88.6	3,260	11.4
1975	55,712	30,057	54.0	25,169	83.7	4,888	16.3
1980	58,426	30,517	52.2	24,568	80.5	5,949	19.5
1985	62,706	31,112	49.6	24,210	77.8	6,902	22.2
1990	66,090	32,289	48.9	24,537	76.0	7,752	24.0
1991	66,322	32,401	48.9	24,397	75.3	8,004	24.7
1992	67,173	32,746	48.7	24,420	74.6	8,326	25.4
1993	68,144	33,257	48.8	24,707	74.3	8,550	25.7
1994[3]	68,490	34,018	49.7	25,058	73.7	8,961	26.3
White[4]							
1970	46,022	25,439	55.3	23,170	91.1	2,269	8.9
1975	49,451	26,092	52.8	22,722	87.1	3,370	12.9
1980	51,389	26,162	50.9	22,153	84.7	4,008	15.3
1985	54,400	28,169	51.8	24,078	85.5	4,091	14.5
1990	56,590	26,718	47.2	21,579	80.8	5,138	19.2
1993	57,858	27,335	47.2	21,686	79.3	5,650	20.7
1994[3]	57,870	27,642	47.8	21,884	79.2	5,758	20.8
Black[4]							
1970	4,774	2,934	61.5	1,965	67.0	969	33.0
1975	5,498	3,475	63.2	2,013	57.9	1,462	42.1
1980	6,042	3,731	61.8	1,884	50.5	1,847	49.5
1985	6,778	3,890	57.4	1,822	46.8	2,068	53.2
1990	7,470	4,378	58.6	1,972	45.0	2,405	54.9
1993	7,886	4,560	57.8	1,945	42.7	2,616	57.4
1994[3]	7,989	4,793	60.0	1,924	40.1	2,868	59.8
Hispanic[5]							
1980	3,100	2,133	68.8	1,651	77.4	482	22.6
1985	3,939	2,602	66.1	1,892	72.7	710	27.3
1990	4,840	3,051	63.0	2,188	71.7	863	28.3
1993	5,318	3,345	62.9	2,355	70.4	990	29.6
1994[3]	5,940	3,790	63.8	2,609	68.8	1,181	31.2

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.
[2] Includes unmarried couples
[3] Based on 1990 Census.
[4] Includes Hispanics.
[5] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Percent of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type: 1950 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The proportion of families with children under 18 who were headed by single parents more than doubled between 1970 and 1994.

Family structures differ significantly among racial/ethnic groups. In 1994, 60 percent of black families with children were single-parent families, compared with 31 percent of Hispanic families and 21 percent of white families. Moreover, about 64 percent of Hispanic families had children under 18, compared with 60 percent of black families and 48 percent of white families.

Indicator 11. Children of Single Parents

Number and percent of own children under 18 years old in married-couple and single-parent families, by race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number of own[1] children under 18	Number and percent of own children under 18			
		Married-couple families		Single-parent families[2]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All races					
1950	42,253	39,252	92.9	3,002	7.1
1955	54,712	48,655	88.9	6,057	11.1
1960	64,519	—	—	—	—
1965	66,014	59,557	90.2	6,457	9.8
1970	66,714	59,143	88.7	7,571	11.3
1975	62,733	52,611	83.9	10,122	16.1
1980	57,700	46,810	81.1	10,890	18.9
1985	57,658	45,556	79.0	12,102	21.0
1990	59,013	45,907	77.8	13,105	22.2
1992	60,490	45,955	76.0	14,536	24.0
1993	61,184	46,476	76.0	14,709	24.0
1994[3]	62,582	47,231	75.5	15,352	24.5
White[4]					
1970	57,446	52,791	91.9	4,655	8.1
1975	53,608	47,086	87.8	6,522	12.2
1980	48,739	41,903	86.0	6,836	14.0
1985	47,975	40,218	83.8	7,757	16.2
1990	48,522	40,251	83.0	8,270	17.0
1993	49,788	40,543	81.4	9,245	18.6
1994[3]	50,750	41,249	81.3	9,501	18.7
Black[4]					
1970	8,462	5,619	66.4	2,843	33.6
1975	8,095	4,598	56.8	3,497	43.2
1980	7,724	3,845	49.8	3,879	50.2
1985	7,741	3,689	47.7	4,052	52.3
1990	8,151	3,722	45.7	4,430	54.3
1993	8,685	3,744	43.1	4,941	56.9
1994[3]	8,884	3,602	40.5	5,282	59.5
Hispanic[5]					
1980	4,631	3,643	78.7	988	21.3
1985	5,663	4,171	73.7	1,492	26.3
1990	6,478	4,763	73.5	1,715	26.5
1993	6,867	4,910	71.5	1,957	28.5
1994[3]	8,268	5,865	70.9	2,402	29.1

—Data not available.

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Excludes householders under 18 years, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

[2] Includes unmarried couples

[3] Based on 1990 Census.

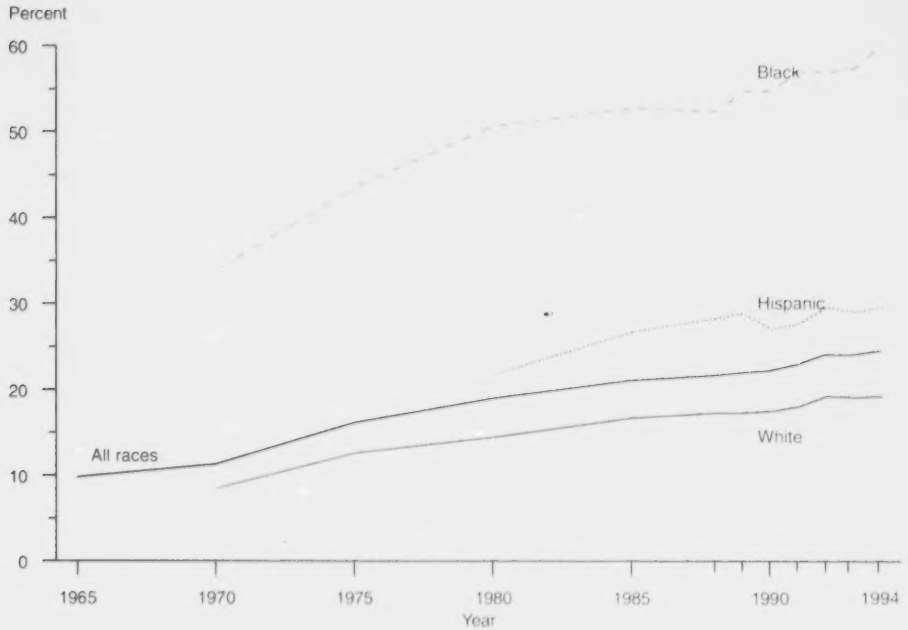
[4] Includes Hispanics.

[5] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 433, 445 and 450.

Percent of own children under 18 years old living in single-parent families, by race/ethnicity of family householder: 1965 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 433, 445, 450.

The proportion of children living in single-parent families increased sharply during the 1970s and continued to rise slowly through the early 1990s. In 1994, 25 percent of children lived in single-parent families; 11 percent did so in 1970. In 1994, 59 percent of black children lived in single-parent homes compared with 19 percent of white children and 29 percent of Hispanic children.

Indicator 12. Family Formation

Formation of families by the high school class of 1992,[1] by graduation status, sex, race/ethnicity, and activity status: 1994

Family situations	Total	Sex		Race/ethnicity			Activity status[2]		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Student	Working	Homemaker
High school graduates and GED recipients									
Marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	85.3	89.3	81.3	85.2	89.1	80.7	96.8	78.0	24.6
Married	7.9	5.4	10.5	8.2	3.2	12.4	1.6	10.5	50.2
Living with partner[3]	6.0	4.9	7.1	5.7	7.5	6.1	1.5	10.2	20.8
Divorced	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.3	4.4
Number of biological children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	88.3	93.0	83.5	91.3	75.6	81.2	95.5	84.7	26.9
Total with children	11.7	7.0	16.5	8.7	24.4	18.8	4.5	15.3	73.1
One	9.4	6.0	12.9	7.4	17.6	15.2	2.9	12.8	56.0
Two	2.1	0.9	3.3	1.3	6.2	3.1	1.5	2.5	14.8
Three or more	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.4
Age at birth of first child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 or younger	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.0	5.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.4
15	3.2	2.2	3.6	1.7	6.8	2.1	6.3	2.9	3.8
16	7.7	2.8	9.5	5.4	9.4	11.7	6.8	7.0	6.8
17	16.3	9.9	18.8	19.7	12.7	9.0	30.1	14.8	13.1
18	23.4	23.1	23.5	26.0	21.1	20.1	19.1	26.1	21.7
19	30.6	35.8	28.5	33.2	28.3	26.5	24.6	30.4	31.1
20 or older	16.6	25.0	13.4	13.0	16.1	29.1	11.9	17.5	23.1
Father or mother of a child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with child	67.8	44.7	77.9	73.2	60.1	59.3	65.6	63.3	78.2
Not living with child	32.2	55.3	22.1	26.8	39.9	40.7	34.4	36.7	21.8
High school dropouts and other noncompleters[4]									
Marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Single	62.1	71.4	52.1	54.7	90.6	51.3	—	67.7	34.3
Married	19.2	12.9	26.1	24.0	3.7	23.6	—	15.4	41.8
Living with partner[3]	14.1	10.7	17.8	14.9	4.9	21.7	—	11.4	19.6
Divorced	4.6	5.1	4.0	6.3	0.9	3.4	—	5.6	4.4
Number of biological children	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
None	51.9	66.6	36.0	58.2	45.6	43.4	—	60.1	12.1
Total with children	48.1	33.4	64.0	41.8	54.4	56.6	—	39.9	87.9
One	32.0	26.5	37.9	29.7	34.6	34.5	—	30.5	42.3
Two	11.7	5.4	18.4	9.8	12.7	15.7	—	7.8	29.4
Three or more	4.4	1.5	7.7	2.2	7.0	6.4	—	1.7	16.3
Age at birth of first child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
14 or younger	2.0	0.2	3.0	0.9	4.0	3.4	—	2.1	2.9
15	3.3	0.7	4.7	1.8	7.0	4.4	—	2.1	5.7
16	9.1	2.6	12.7	7.7	14.5	9.4	—	6.9	10.5
17	20.3	11.9	25.1	20.2	21.7	18.5	—	18.2	21.5
18	23.4	21.0	24.8	23.5	21.5	22.2	—	20.3	22.1
19	27.9	42.0	20.1	32.8	15.4	29.2	—	34.2	25.6
20 or older	14.0	21.7	9.7	13.2	15.9	13.0	—	16.3	11.6
Father or mother of a child	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Living with child	71.1	51.3	82.0	73.4	62.6	73.4	—	65.2	86.2
Not living with child	28.9	48.7	18.0	26.6	37.4	26.6	—	34.8	13.8

—Data not available because of low number of respondents.

[1] References to the class of 1992 are based on students in eighth grade in 1988 who would have been expected to graduate in 1992. This includes students who left school between 1988 and 1992.

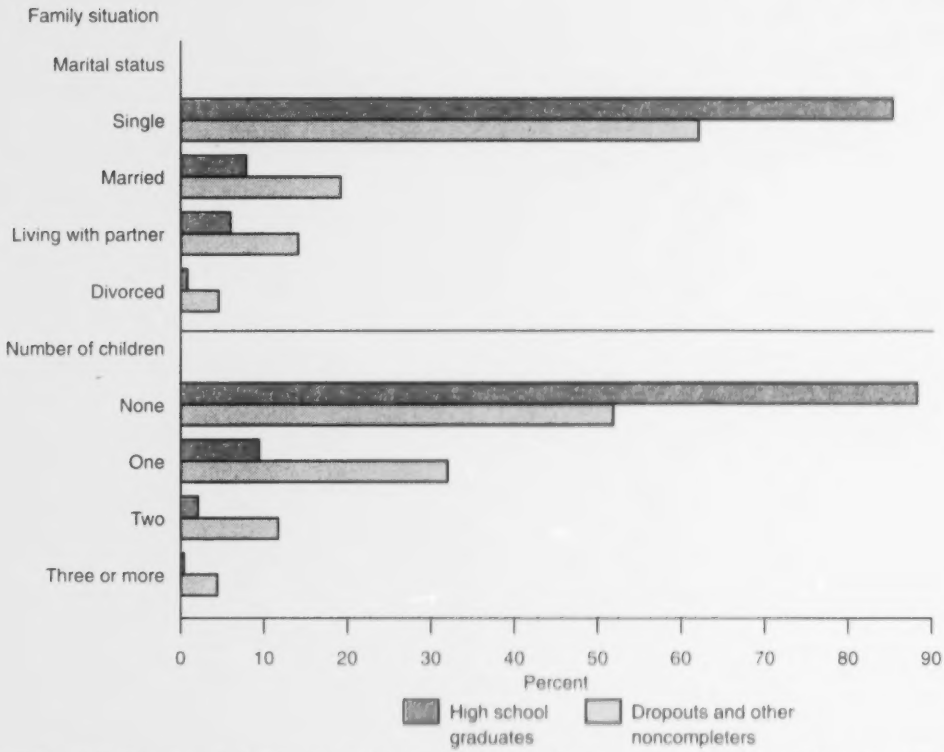
[2] Primary activity in spring 1994. Includes only those individuals whose activities were exclusively in the listed categories. For example, tabulation excludes persons who were working and attending school.

[3] Partners are those persons in marriage-like relationships.

[4] Dropouts from the high school class of 1992 who may have left any time after the middle of the 8th grade. Also includes some who were still enrolled in high school in 1994.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Third Followup survey.

Formation of families by the high school class of 1992, by graduation status: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, Third Followup survey.

High school dropouts and other noncompleters were more likely to start families early than high school graduates. About 12 percent of the graduates from the class of 1992 had become parents by 1994. In contrast, 48 percent of their classmates who had not completed high school became parents during the same time period. About 85 percent of the graduates were still single compared to 62 percent of the dropouts and other noncompleters.

Indicator 13. Housing Condition of Children

Number of households, by housing status and condition, and presence of children under 18: 1975 to 1993

Housing status and condition, and presence of children	1975	1980	1985	1989	1993	1975	1980	1985	1989	1993
	Number of households, in thousands					Percentage of total				
Owners	46,909	52,733	56,144	59,916	61,251	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,888	1,654	980	954	883	4	3	2	2	1
Inadequate [2]	3,293	2,757	3,088	3,572	2,963	7	5	6	6	5
Burden 30% to 49% [3]	1,697	2,485	6,141	6,355	7,176	4	5	11	11	12
Burden 50% or more [3]	1,121	1,781	2,958	3,168	3,778	2	3	5	5	6
None of the above	39,500	44,700	43,900	46,911	47,460	84	85	78	78	77
Renters	25,637	27,594	32,280	33,767	33,472	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,722	1,715	1,516	1,722	1,503	7	6	5	5	4
Inadequate [2]	3,893	3,250	4,286	4,031	3,163	15	12	13	12	9
Burden 30% to 49% [3]	4,169	5,097	6,222	6,983	7,157	16	18	19	21	21
Burden 50% or more [3]	3,605	4,769	5,696	5,185	5,947	14	17	18	15	18
None of the above	14,272	14,661	17,214	18,503	17,993	56	53	53	55	54
Owners with children under 18	21,982	22,886	21,945	22,827	22,827	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,864	1,564	966	937	858	8	7	4	4	4
Inadequate [2]	1,355	1,024	1,286	1,379	1,148	6	4	6	6	5
Burden 30% to 49% [3]	584	866	2,575	2,631	2,822	3	4	12	12	12
Burden 50% or more [3]	399	668	995	945	1,261	2	3	5	4	6
None of the above	18,231	19,181	16,680	17,545	17,326	83	84	76	77	76
Renters with children under 18	9,566	9,835	12,053	12,907	12,635	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,625	1,580	1,381	1,568	1,379	17	16	11	12	11
Inadequate [2]	1,522	1,239	1,927	1,717	1,377	16	13	16	13	11
Burden 30% to 49% [3]	1,475	1,829	2,356	2,762	2,698	15	19	20	21	21
Burden 50% or more [3]	1,142	1,698	2,507	2,162	2,590	12	17	21	17	20
None of the above	4,984	4,652	5,558	6,370	6,054	52	47	46	49	48
Rent assisted	1,159	1,361	1,911	2,093	2,210	12	14	16	16	17
Very low-income renters with children under 18 [4]	3,752	4,642	5,771	5,587	6,646	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	898	953	844	934	946	24	21	15	17	14
Inadequate [2]	831	765	1,164	1,012	904	22	16	20	18	14
Burden 30% to 49% [3]	1,077	1,306	1,502	1,689	1,933	29	28	26	30	29
Burden 50% or more [3]	875	1,664	2,460	2,109	2,544	23	36	43	38	38
None of the above	803	1,007	1,237	1,256	1,651	21	22	21	22	25
Rent assisted	743	1,042	1,509	1,676	1,871	20	22	26	30	28
"Worst case" [5]	1,320	1,640	2,160	1,886	2,277	35	35	37	34	34

[1] More than one person per room, excluding closets and bathrooms.

[2] Severe or moderate physical problems as reported in the housing survey. Number in "inadequate" category is low for 1980 because of data unavailability.

[3] Burden is calculated by dividing gross rent and utilities by reported family or household income.

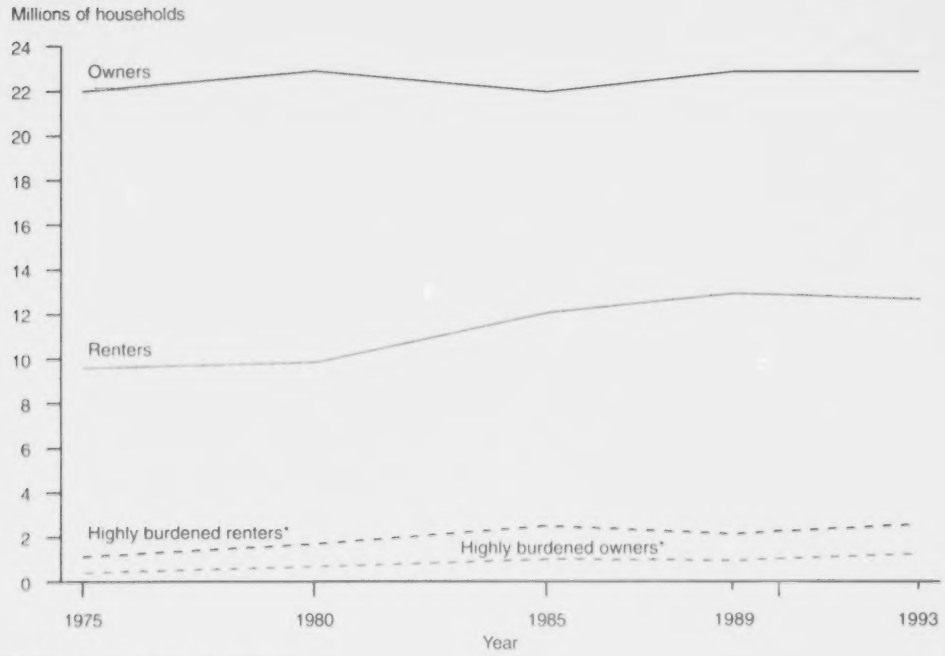
[4] Family or household income below 50 percent of area median family income adjusted for household size, as defined for Housing and Urban Development programs.

[5] Unassisted with either rent burden of 50 percent of household income or more, or severely inadequate housing.

NOTE: Because of overlapping categories, details do not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Beginning in 1985, rent burden and income are based on household, rather than family income for all households, and return on home equity is not imputed as income to owners. 1985 utility payments adjusted to be comparable to 1989 and 1993.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Households with children under 18, by housing status and burden of housing cost: 1975 to 1993



* Burden 50 percent or more of family income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Many homeowners and renters found that housing costs rose more rapidly than income between 1975 and 1993. The increasing burden of housing costs was particularly acute for renters with children. In 1993, about 20 percent of renters with children faced housing costs that consumed at least half of their income, up from 12 percent in 1975. Of homeowners with children, about 6 percent had housing costs that consumed half or more of their income. Moreover, an increasing proportion of families with children are renters rather than homeowners. The number of homeowners with children rose by 4 percent between 1975 and 1993. At the same time, the number of renters with children rose by 32 percent and the number of very low-income renters with children rose by 77 percent. As noted in earlier indicators, an increasing proportion of children are being raised in single-parent households whose incomes are typically much less than those of husband-wife families.

Indicator 14. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1960 to 1993

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds	Number, in thousands						Percentage distribution					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992	1993
Total	14,718	22,357	29,122	25,310	24,434	24,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	6,333	10,582	14,091	13,367	13,225	12,891	43.0	47.3	48.4	52.8	54.1	53.0
Family householder or spouse	6,186	8,470	8,408	5,631	5,108	5,187	42.0	37.9	28.9	22.2	20.9	21.3
Nonfamily householder [2]	354	1,066	2,776	2,252	2,194	2,252	2.4	4.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.3
Other [3]	1,845	2,239	3,848	4,060	3,907	3,979	12.5	10.0	13.2	16.0	16.0	16.4
Male	6,842	10,398	14,278	12,450	12,083	12,049	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	3,583	5,641	7,755	7,232	7,296	7,145	52.4	54.3	54.3	58.1	60.4	59.3
Family householder or spouse	2,160	3,119	3,041	1,838	1,626	1,652	31.6	30.0	21.3	14.8	13.5	13.7
Nonfamily householder [2]	182	563	1,581	1,228	1,216	1,271	2.7	5.4	11.1	9.9	10.1	10.5
Other [3]	917	1,075	1,902	2,152	1,945	1,981	13.4	10.3	13.3	17.3	16.1	16.4
Female	7,876	11,959	14,844	12,860	12,351	12,260	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	2,750	4,941	6,336	6,135	5,929	5,746	34.9	41.3	42.7	47.7	48.0	46.9
Family householder or spouse	4,026	5,351	5,367	3,793	3,482	3,535	51.1	44.7	36.2	29.5	28.2	28.8
Nonfamily householder [2]	172	503	1,195	1,024	978	981	2.2	4.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.0
Other [3]	928	1,164	1,946	1,908	1,962	1,998	11.8	9.7	13.1	14.8	15.9	16.3

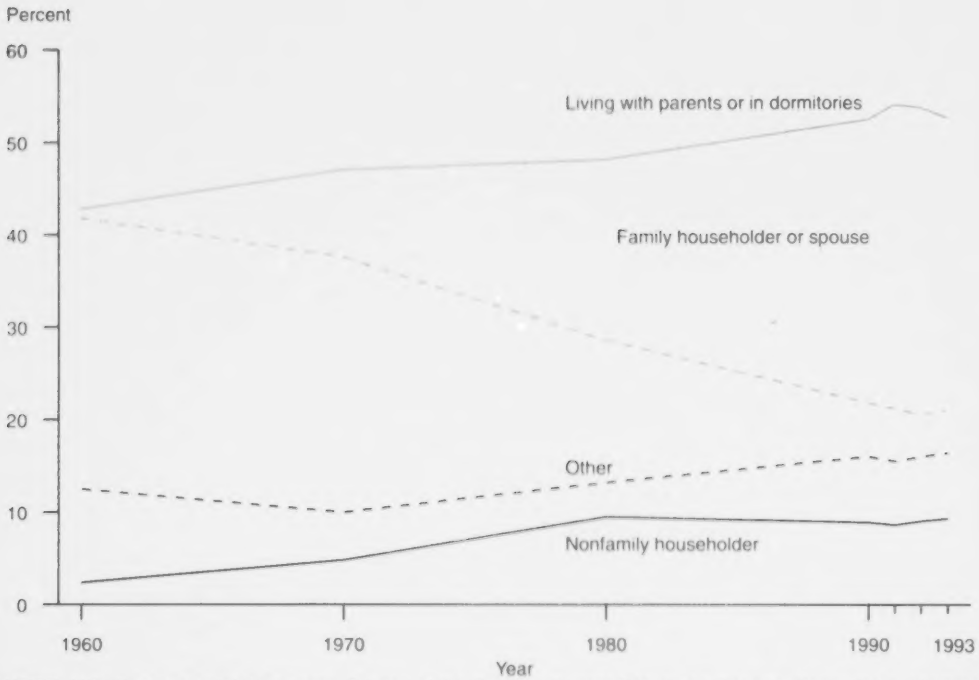
[1] Child of householder includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.
[2] A nonfamily householder is an unmarried person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives.
[3] Includes roomers, boarders, paid employees, and nonrelatives sharing a household but not classified as the householder.

NOTE: A householder is defined as a person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. There can only be one householder per household. This table excludes inmates of institutions and military personnel living in barracks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410, 445, 450, 461, 468, and 478.

Indicator 14. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds: 1960 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410, 445, 450, 461, 468, and 478.

Between 1980 and 1993, the proportion of young adults 18 to 24 years old living at home with their parents grew. The proportion of young people in households with families of their own (family householders) declined. However, females were twice as likely as males to be a family householder or spouse. The proportion of both male and female youths living in other types of arrangements, such as living alone, in group houses, or sharing apartments, has risen since 1980.

Indicator 15. Household Composition

Living situations of the high school class of 1992, by graduation status, sex, income, and activity status: 1994

Living situations	Total	Sex		Socioeconomic status[1]			Activity status[2]		
		Male	Female	Low	Middle	High	Student only	Working only	Homemaker only
High school graduates and GED recipients									
General living arrangements[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	8.5	10.2	6.7	7.9	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.1	2.1
Living with parents	51.6	54.1	49.0	56.5	56.1	40.2	41.2	59.0	23.0
Living with own child(ren)	9.2	4.3	14.0	15.0	8.7	2.6	3.7	11.1	58.9
Living with own child(ren) only	1.3	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.3	5.3
Living with spouse or partner[4]	11.8	7.9	16.1	16.2	11.7	5.3	2.6	17.4	67.0
Specific living situations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
With spouse only	3.2	2.3	4.3	3.5	3.5	1.6	0.6	4.7	13.4
With partner[4] only	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.6	4.2	4.9
With own child(ren) only	1.3	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.3	5.3
With parent or parents only	14.9	17.3	12.5	14.5	16.5	11.4	12.3	16.5	1.9
With others only	26.8	27.9	25.8	16.7	23.8	43.1	45.9	15.5	3.9
Alone	8.5	10.2	6.7	7.9	7.5	11.2	9.4	7.1	2.1
With spouse and own child(ren)	3.7	2.3	5.1	5.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	4.7	36.6
With spouse or partner[4] and own child(ren) and other(s)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.4
With spouse or partner[4] and parent(s)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
With spouse or partner[4] and other(s)	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	1.7	6.1
With parent(s) and other(s)	33.4	35.4	31.3	37.0	36.4	27.6	27.0	38.7	8.1
With own child(ren) and parent(s)	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.8
With own child(ren), parent(s), and others	1.2	0.1	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	5.7
With own child(ren) and other(s)	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	3.0
Other parent and spouse combinations	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.6
High school dropouts and other noncompleters[5]									
General living arrangements[3]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[6]100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Living alone	4.7	7.1	2.1	4.6	4.5	[6]6.7	—	3.8	0.4
Living with parents	44.9	53.9	35.1	47.1	40.5	[6]62.9	—	52.8	24.4
Living with own child(ren)	34.6	17.6	53.0	37.5	29.2	[6]12.0	—	26.6	75.7
Living with own child(ren) only	4.9	0.2	10.0	5.9	5.5	[6]0.0	—	2.8	11.2
Living with spouse or partner[4]	32.0	22.1	42.9	32.1	30.3	[6]18.1	—	26.5	62.7
With others only	13.8	17.4	10.0	10.5	19.4	[6]13.1	—	15.1	1.8

—Data not available.

[1] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "Middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "High" SES group is the highest quartile.

[2] Primary activity in spring 1994. Includes only those individuals who activities were exclusively in the listed categories. For example, tabulation excludes persons who were working and attending school

[3] Some categories such as "Living with parent(s)," "Living with spouse or Partner," and "Living with own children" overlap some other groups.

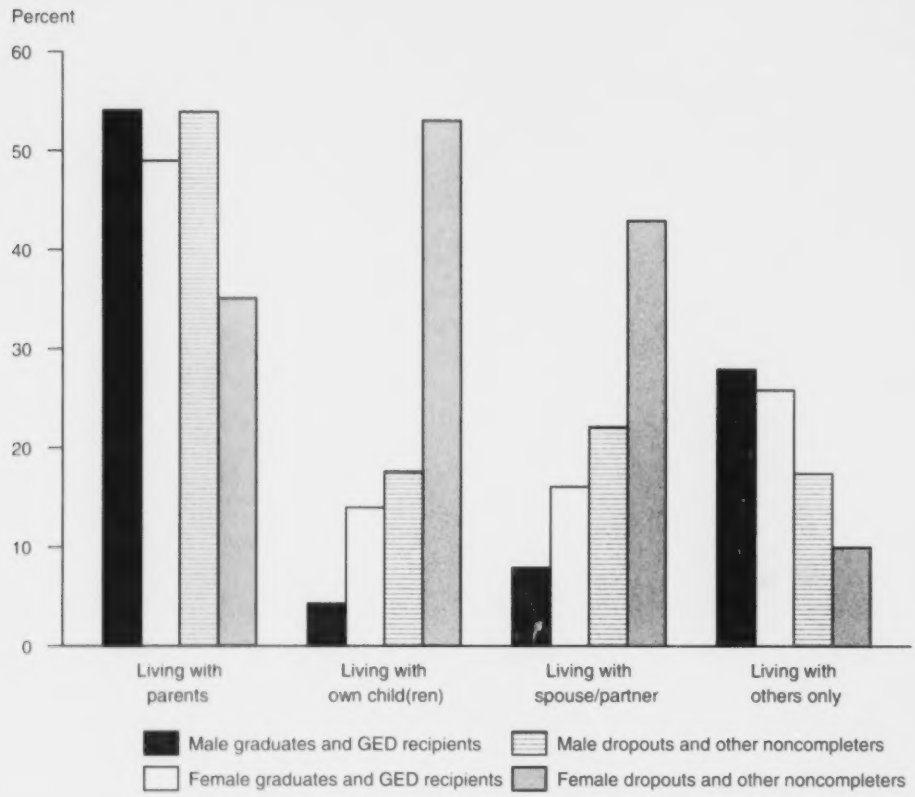
[4] Partners are those persons in marriage-like relationships.

[5] Dropouts from the class of 1992 who may have left any time after the middle of 8th grade. Also includes some who were still enrolled in high school in 1994.

[6] Data are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted cautiously.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988*, Third Follow-up.

Living situations of the high school class of 1992, by graduation status, sex, and activity status: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988*, Third Followup survey.

High school dropouts from the class of 1992 were almost four times more likely than high school completers to be living with children of their own in 1994. Dropouts and other noncompleters were also much more likely to be living with a spouse or a partner. About half of both graduates and dropouts were living with their parents, usually with other people living in the household as well. Female completers and dropouts were more likely than males to be living with a spouse or partner.

Indicator 16. Median Family Income

Median family income, by race/ethnicity of head of household: 1950 to 1993

Year	All families	White [1]	Black [1]	Hispanic [2]
		Current dollars		
1950	$3,319	$3,445	[3] $1,869	—
1955	4,418	4,613	[3] 2,544	—
1960	5,620	5,835	[3] 3,230	—
1965	6,957	7,251	[3] 3,993	—
1970	9,867	10,236	6,279	—
1975	13,719	14,268	8,779	$9,551
1980	21,023	21,904	12,674	14,716
1985	27,735	29,152	16,786	19,027
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995
1987	30,970	32,385	18,406	20,300
1988	32,191	33,915	19,329	21,769
1989	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446
1990	35,353	36,915	21,423	23,431
1991	35,939	37,783	21,548	23,895
1992	36,573	38,670	21,103	23,555
1993	36,959	39,300	21,542	23,654
		Constant 1993 dollars [4]		
1950	19,900	20,656	[3] 11,206	—
1955	23,821	24,872	[3] 13,717	—
1960	27,435	28,485	[3] 15,768	—
1965	31,914	33,263	[3] 18,317	—
1970	36,747	38,121	23,384	—
1975	36,848	38,322	23,579	25,653
1980	36,867	38,412	22,226	25,807
1985	37,246	39,149	22,543	25,552
1986	38,838	40,620	23,210	26,362
1987	39,394	41,194	23,413	25,822
1988	39,320	41,426	23,610	26,590
1989	39,869	41,922	23,550	27,322
1990	39,086	40,813	23,685	25,905
1991	38,129	40,085	22,861	25,351
1992	37,668	39,828	21,735	24,260
1993	36,959	39,300	21,542	23,654

—Data not available.

[1] Includes Hispanics.

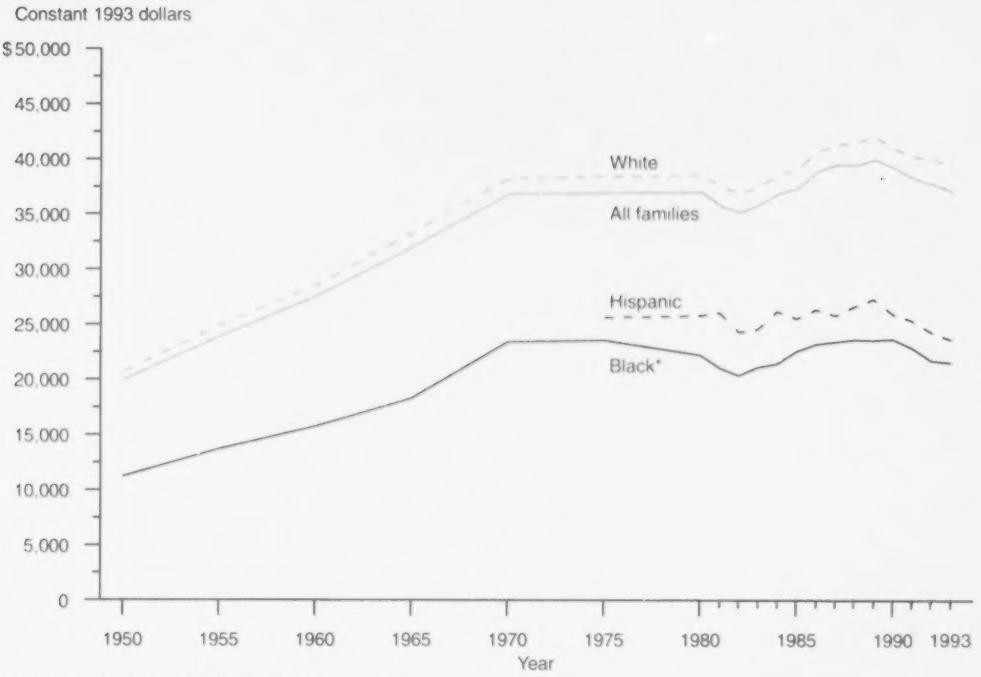
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.

[3] Data include both blacks and other races. Figures are not precisely comparable to data for later years.

[4] Figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, nos. 162, 174, and 180; *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168; and *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits*, no. 188. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Median family income, by race/ethnicity: 1950 to 1993



* Data for years before 1967 include other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, nos. 162, 174, and 180; *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168; and *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits*, no. 188. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

In contrast to the sizeable increase in median family income in the 1950s and 1960s, family income in the 1970s showed no real gains. After posting modest increases during the mid-1980s, incomes for all families leveled off during the late 1980s and then declined between 1989 and 1993. Income in black and Hispanic households remained much less than in white households.

Presence of related children under 18 years old by money income of families: 1993

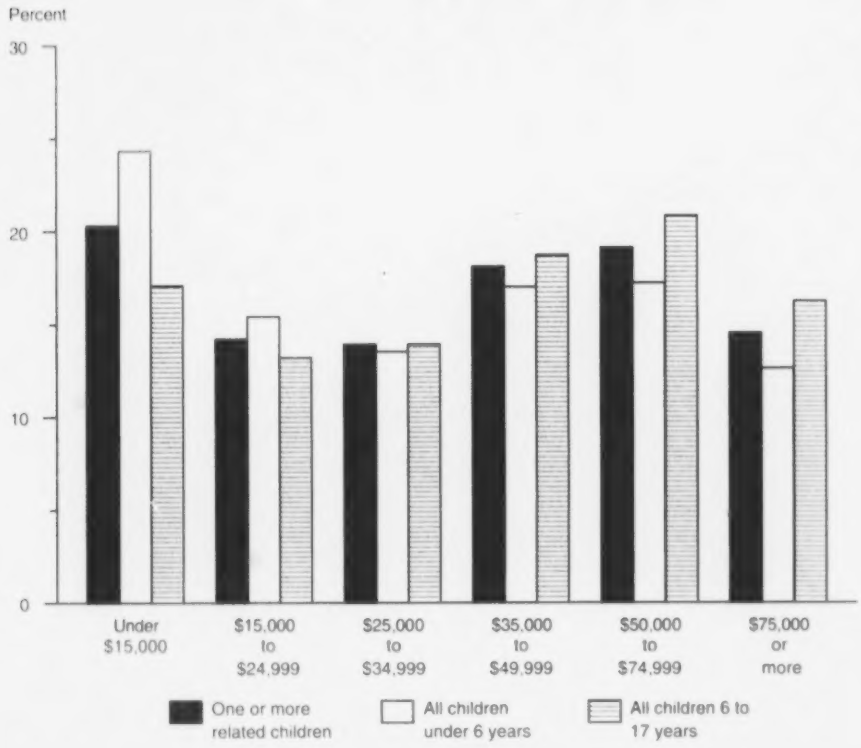
Presence of children in families	Total	Less than $15,000	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 and over	Median income
				Number of families in thousands				
All families	68,506	11,536	10,640	10,162	12,288	13,280	10,600	$36,959
No related children	32,050	4,152	5,479	5,090	5,677	6,323	5,328	37,849
One or more related children	36,456	7,384	5,161	5,072	6,611	6,956	5,271	36,200
All children under 6 years	9,463	2,303	1,457	1,282	1,607	1,623	1,191	32,216
Some children under 6, some 6 to 17 years	8,223	1,873	1,229	1,174	1,492	1,422	1,033	33,345
All children 6 to 17 years	18,770	3,210	2,474	2,616	3,511	3,911	3,047	39,369
One child	14,827	2,993	2,203	2,051	2,685	2,750	2,146	35,830
Under 6 years	5,805	1,331	941	840	996	966	733	32,165
6 to 17 years	9,022	1,663	1,262	1,211	1,689	1,784	1,413	37,874
Two or more children	21,629	4,392	2,958	3,020	3,926	4,206	3,125	36,441
All under 6 years	3,658	972	516	442	612	658	458	32,313
Some children under 6, some 6 to 17 years	8,223	1,873	1,229	1,174	1,492	1,422	1,033	33,345
All children 6 to 17 years	9,748	1,547	1,212	1,405	1,822	2,127	1,634	40,662
				Percentage distribution				
All families	100.0	16.8	15.5	14.8	17.9	19.4	15.5	—
No related children	100.0	13.0	17.1	15.9	17.7	19.7	16.6	—
One or more related children	100.0	20.3	14.2	13.9	18.1	19.1	14.5	—
All children under 6 years	100.0	24.3	15.4	13.5	17.0	17.2	12.6	—
Some children under 6, some 6 to 17 years	100.0	22.8	14.9	14.3	18.1	17.3	12.6	—
All children 6 to 17 years	100.0	17.1	13.2	13.9	18.7	20.8	16.2	—
One child	100.0	20.2	14.9	13.8	18.1	18.5	14.5	—
Under 6 years	100.0	22.9	16.2	14.5	17.2	16.6	12.6	—
6 to 17 years	100.0	18.4	14.0	13.4	18.7	19.8	15.7	—
Two or more children	100.0	20.3	13.7	14.0	18.2	19.4	14.4	—
All under 6 years	100.0	26.6	14.1	12.1	16.7	18.0	12.5	—
Some children under 6, some 6 to 17 years	100.0	22.8	14.9	14.3	18.1	17.3	12.6	—
All children 6 to 17 years	100.0	15.9	12.4	14.4	18.7	21.8	16.8	—

—Data not applicable.

NOTE: The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, no. 188.

Percentage distribution of families with children under 18, by age of children and family income: 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, no. 188.

Families with children under 18 have lower incomes than families without children under 18. Families with younger children tend to have lower incomes than families with older children. For example, 27 percent of families with 2 or more children under 6 had incomes of under $15,000 compared to 16 percent of families who had 2 or more children 6 to 17 years old.

Indicator 18. Parents' Employment

Employment status of parents with own children under 18 years old, by type of family: 1975 to 1993

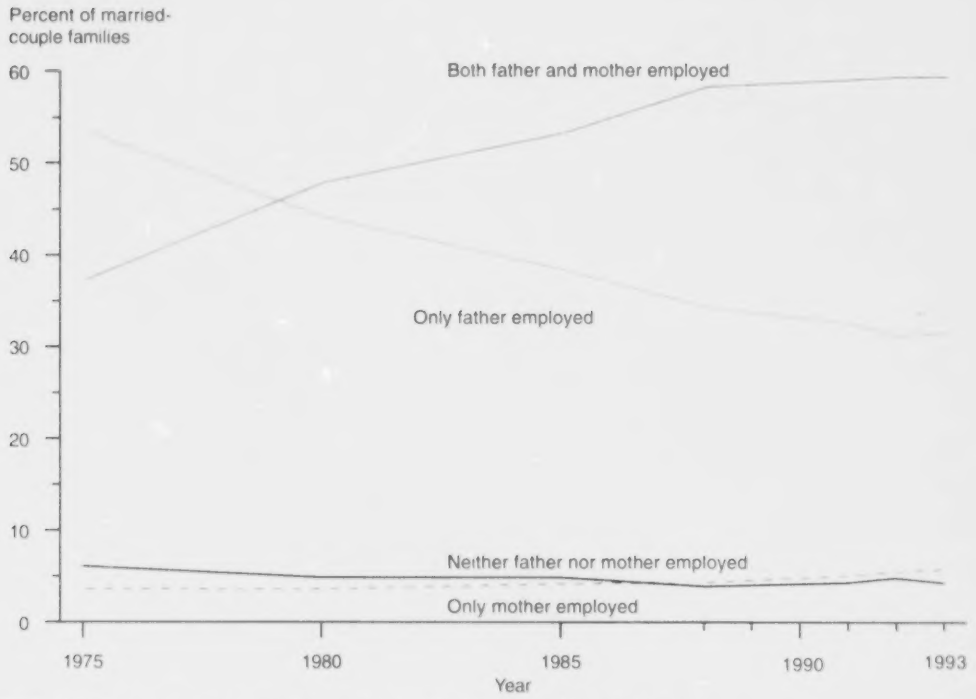
Type of family	1975	1980	1985	1991	1992	1993
			Numbers in thousands			
Total families	55,698	59,910	63,232	66,959	67,842	68,838
Total families with own children under 18	30,060	31,325	31,496	32,981	33,358	33,916
Married-couple families (with own children under 18)	25,236	24,974	24,225	24,435	24,460	24,746
Both parents employed	9,358	11,925	12,844	14,342	14,426	14,606
Only father employed	13,441	10,975	9,227	7,857	7,561	7,717
Only mother employed	895	852	960	1,180	1,293	1,357
Neither parent employed	1,543	1,222	1,194	1,058	1,180	1,068
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18) [1]	4,400	5,718	6,345	7,323	7,564	7,781
Mother in labor force	2,635	3,833	4,302	4,970	5,090	5,311
Mother employed	2,306	3,412	3,741	4,431	4,491	4,755
Mother not employed	329	421	561	539	599	556
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	424	633	926	1,223	1,334	1,389
Father in labor force	369	561	834	1,113	—	—
Father employed	327	514	750	—	—	—
Father not employed	42	47	84	—	—	—
			Percentage distribution			
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total families with own children under 18	54.0	52.3	49.8	49.3	49.2	49.3
Married-couple families (with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both parents employed	37.1	47.7	53.0	58.7	59.0	59.0
Only father employed	53.3	43.9	38.1	32.2	30.9	31.2
Only mother employed	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.8	5.3	5.5
Neither parent employed	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.3
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18) [1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force	59.9	67.0	67.8	67.9	67.3	68.3
Mother employed	52.4	59.7	59.0	60.5	59.4	61.1
Mother not employed	7.5	7.4	8.8	7.4	7.9	7.1
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Father in labor force	87.0	88.6	90.1	91.0	—	—
Father employed	77.1	81.2	81.0	—	—	—
Father not employed	9.9	7.4	9.1	—	—	—

[1] Includes mother from unmarried couples.
—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes parents working both full-time and part-time. "Own children" in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Employment status of married-couple families with own children under 18 years old: 1975 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

The number and percentage of married, working women with children under 18 rose significantly between 1975 and 1993. The proportion of married, working mothers in two-parent families with children rose from 41 percent in 1975 to 65 percent in 1993. This increase in women working outside the home caused a significant transformation of married-couple families with children. The predominant pattern in 1993 was for both parents to work outside the home, in contrast with 1975 when the most common pattern was for fathers only to be employed. Women in female-headed households were employed at about the same rate as women in married-couple families.

Indicator 19. Mothers' Employment

Employment status of married, separated, and divorced women with children under 18 years old, by age of children: 1950 to 1993

Year	With children under 6			With children 6 to 17 only		
	Married[1]	Separated	Divorced	Married[1]	Separated	Divorced
			Civilian labor force, in millions[2]			
1950	1.4	—	—	2.2	—	—
1960	2.5	—	—	4.1	—	—
1970	3.9	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.6
1975	4.4	0.4	0.5	7.0	0.5	1.0
1980	5.2	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.6	1.6
1985	6.4	0.4	0.6	8.5	0.7	2.0
1986	6.6	0.5	0.7	8.8	0.6	2.0
1987	7.0	0.4	0.7	9.0	0.7	2.0
1988	7.0	0.4	0.6	9.3	0.7	1.9
1990	7.2	0.5	0.6	9.3	0.7	2.0
1991	7.4	0.5	0.6	9.1	0.7	2.0
1992	7.3	0.5	0.6	9.5	0.7	2.1
1993	7.3	0.5	0.7	9.7	0.8	2.1
			Labor force participation rate[3]			
1950	11.9	—	—	28.3	—	—
1960	18.6	—	—	39.0	—	—
1970	30.3	45.0	65.4	49.2	60.5	82.7
1975	36.6	49.4	65.8	52.3	59.1	80.1
1980	45.1	52.2	68.3	61.7	66.3	82.3
1985	53.4	53.2	67.5	67.8	70.9	83.4
1986	53.8	57.4	73.8	68.4	70.6	84.7
1987	56.8	55.1	70.5	70.6	72.6	84.5
1988	57.1	53.0	70.1	72.5	69.3	83.9
1990	58.9	59.3	69.8	73.6	75.0	85.9
1991	59.9	52.2	68.5	73.6	74.7	84.6
1992	59.9	55.7	65.9	75.4	71.6	85.9
1993	59.6	52.1	68.1	74.9	71.6	83.6
			Unemployment rate[4]			
1960	7.8	—	—	4.9	—	—
1970	7.9	12.9	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.5
1975	13.8	22.7	10.9	7.1	13.0	9.3
1980	8.3	12.3	13.6	4.4	10.6	6.7
1985	8.0	22.9	12.1	5.5	14.6	9.0
1986	7.6	16.5	12.9	4.8	11.7	8.2
1987	5.9	15.7	13.8	4.9	14.8	6.1
1988	6.1	15.0	9.4	3.8	8.7	5.3
1990	4.8	13.0	9.0	3.8	10.4	7.0
1991	6.7	16.2	9.9	4.2	10.7	6.5
1992	7.0	19.4	14.3	4.6	13.5	7.0
1993	6.2	17.4	8.8	3.8	9.6	6.0

—Data not available.

[1] Husband present.

[2] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military.

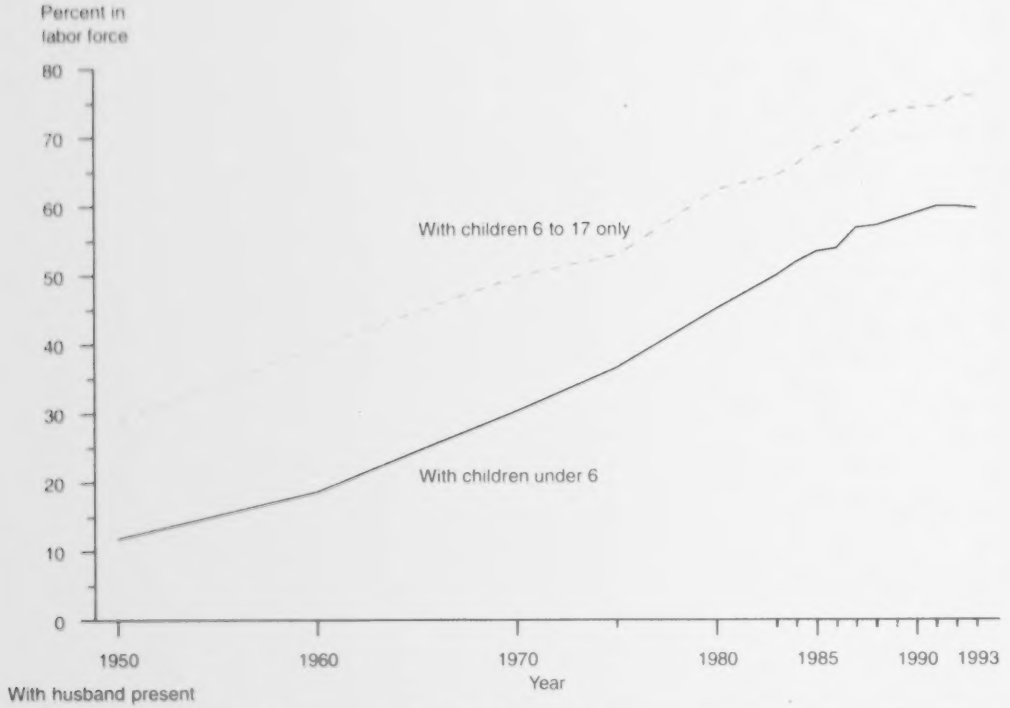
[3] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

[4] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

NOTE: Data are for both full-time and part-time workers. Data for 1989 are not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

Labor force participation rate of married women[1] with children under 18 years old, by age of children: 1950 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

The labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old has been rising since 1950. Between 1970 and 1993, the participation rate for these women rose from 30 percent to 60 percent. A higher proportion of married women with older children are in the labor force than of those with children under 6. About three-quarters of married women with children between 6 and 17 were either employed or looking for work in 1993.

Indicator 20. Median Income

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1994

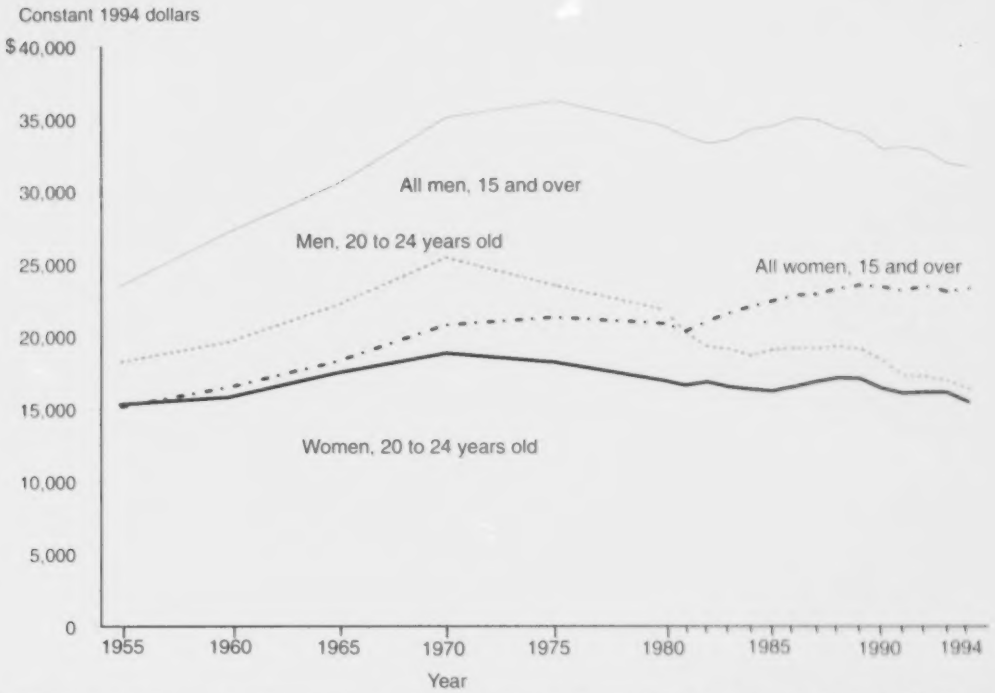
Year	Men				Women			
	All ages, 15 and over*	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	All ages, 15 and over*	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
Current dollars								
1955	$4,246	—	$3,299	—	$2,734	—	$2,768	—
1960	5,435	$1,974	3,916	—	3,296	$2,450	3,155	—
1965	6,479	3,074	4,706	—	3,883	2,809	3,713	—
1970	9,184	3,950	6,655	—	5,440	3,783	4,928	—
1975	13,144	5,657	8,521	$11,836	7,719	4,568	6,598	$8,264
1980	19,173	7,753	12,109	13,986	11,591	6,779	9,407	11,958
1981	20,692	8,252	12,408	17,244	12,457	7,598	10,173	12,772
1982	21,655	8,475	12,530	18,359	13,663	7,879	10,943	13,904
1983	22,508	8,204	12,822	18,865	14,479	7,857	11,062	14,239
1984	24,004	8,886	13,043	20,112	15,422	8,509	11,435	15,129
1985	24,999	9,050	13,827	20,499	16,252	8,372	11,757	15,986
1986	25,894	9,730	14,152	20,720	16,843	8,333	12,192	16,400
1987	26,722	9,859	14,665	21,850	17,504	9,417	12,905	16,779
1988	27,342	10,768	15,373	22,029	18,545	9,329	13,652	17,475
1989	28,419	11,257	15,962	22,471	19,638	9,503	14,272	19,060
1990	28,983	10,513	16,164	22,637	20,597	10,360	14,451	19,475
1991	30,332	10,856	15,800	23,725	21,245	9,584	14,748	20,324
1992	31,011	10,963	16,247	23,545	22,157	9,915	15,260	21,221
1993	31,074	11,061	16,453	23,513	22,466	10,962	15,704	20,860
1994	31,609	12,260	16,276	24,508	23,261	11,083	15,434	21,353
Constant 1994 dollars								
1955	23,480	—	18,243	—	15,119	—	15,307	—
1960	27,212	9,883	19,606	—	16,502	12,267	15,796	—
1965	30,482	14,462	22,141	—	18,269	13,216	17,469	—
1970	35,079	15,087	25,419	—	20,779	14,450	18,823	—
1975	36,207	15,583	23,472	32,604	21,263	12,583	18,175	22,764
1980	34,483	13,944	21,779	25,154	20,847	12,192	16,919	21,507
1981	33,735	13,454	20,230	28,114	20,309	12,387	16,586	20,823
1982	33,257	13,015	19,243	28,195	20,983	12,100	16,806	21,353
1983	33,491	12,207	19,079	28,070	21,544	11,691	16,460	21,187
1984	34,239	12,675	18,604	28,687	21,998	12,137	16,311	21,580
1985	34,432	12,465	19,044	28,234	22,384	11,531	16,193	22,018
1986	35,014	13,157	19,136	28,017	22,775	11,268	16,486	22,176
1987	34,861	12,862	19,132	28,505	22,835	12,285	16,836	21,890
1988	34,253	13,489	19,258	27,597	23,232	11,687	17,103	21,892
1989	33,965	13,454	19,077	26,856	23,471	11,358	17,058	22,780
1990	32,864	11,921	18,329	25,668	23,355	11,748	16,385	22,083
1991	33,004	11,812	17,192	25,815	23,117	10,428	16,047	22,115
1992	32,757	11,580	17,162	24,871	23,405	10,473	16,119	22,416
1993	31,870	11,344	16,874	24,115	23,041	11,243	16,106	21,394
1994	31,609	12,260	16,276	24,508	23,261	11,083	15,434	21,353

—Data not available.

*Before 1980, a relatively small number of 14-year-olds were included in the 15 to 19 years old and all ages categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, various years and unpublished data; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*.

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, various years and unpublished data; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*.

The median income for full-time workers 20 to 24 years old dropped between 1970 and 1994 (after adjustment for inflation). In contrast to the 36 percent income decline among young males, the median income for all men fell 10 percent during the 1970 to 1994 period, and the income for all women rose by 12 percent. During this period of decline, the income of women 20 to 24 years old fell at a slower rate than that of men, so that the gap between young men's and women's incomes narrowed to 5 percent in 1994. The gap between all men's and women's incomes remained much larger than that for younger age groups, with all men's salaries averaging 36 percent higher than those for women in 1994.

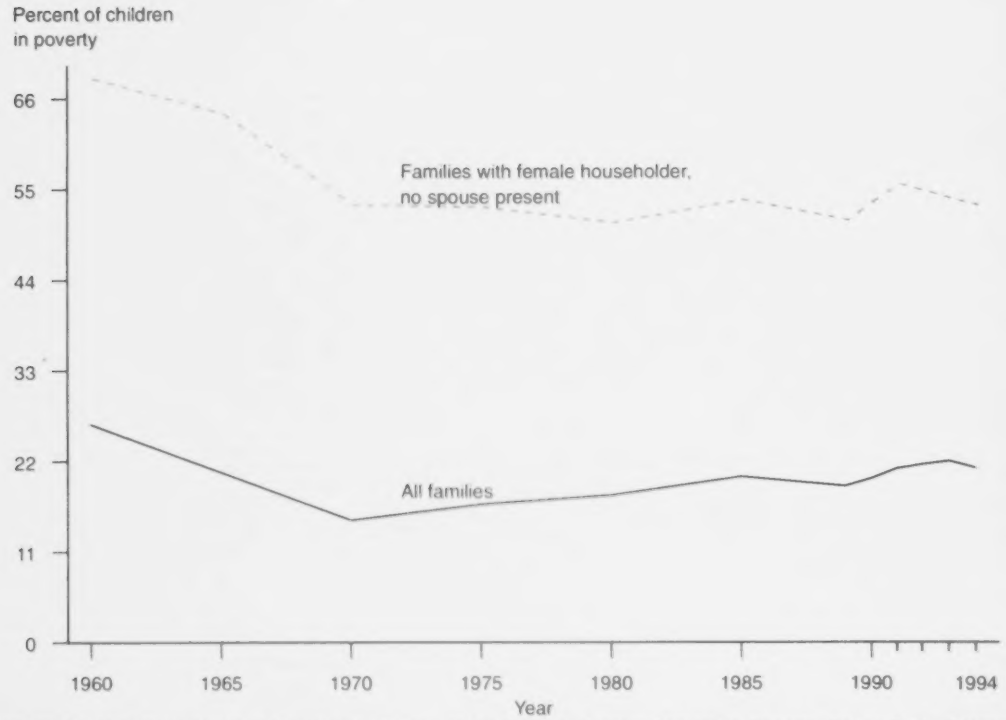
Number and percent of related children under 18 years old living in poverty, by family status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1960 to 1994

Year	All families		Families with female householder, no spouse present [1]		Percent of all poor related children living in families with female householder, no spouse present [1]
	Number of children under 18 in poverty, (in thousands)	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	Number of children under 18 in poverty, (in thousands)	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	
			All races		
1960	17,288	26.5	4,095	68.4	23.7
1970	10,235	14.9	4,689	53.0	45.8
1975	10,882	16.8	5,597	52.7	51.4
1980	11,114	17.9	5,866	50.8	52.8
1985	12,483	20.1	6,716	53.6	53.8
1989	12,001	19.0	6,808	51.1	56.7
1990	12,715	19.9	7,363	53.4	57.9
1992	14,521	21.6	8,368	54.6	57.6
1993	14,961	22.0	8,503	53.7	56.8
1994	14,610	21.2	8,427	52.9	57.7
			White [2]		
1960	11,229	20.0	2,357	59.9	21.0
1970	6,138	10.5	2,247	43.1	36.6
1975	6,748	12.5	2,813	44.2	41.7
1980	6,817	13.4	2,813	41.6	41.3
1985	7,838	15.6	3,372	45.2	43.0
1989	7,164	14.1	3,320	42.8	46.3
1990	7,696	15.1	3,597	45.9	46.7
1992	8,752	16.5	3,960	45.9	45.2
1993	9,123	17.0	4,102	45.6	45.0
1994	8,826	16.3	4,099	45.7	46.4
			Black [2]		
1959	5,022	65.5	1,475	81.6	29.4
1970	3,922	41.5	2,383	67.7	60.8
1975	3,884	41.4	2,724	66.0	70.1
1980	3,906	42.1	2,944	64.8	75.4
1985	4,057	43.1	3,181	66.9	78.4
1989	4,257	43.2	3,256	62.9	76.5
1990	4,412	44.2	3,543	64.7	80.3
1992	5,015	46.3	4,098	67.1	81.7
1993	5,030	45.9	4,104	65.9	81.6
1994	4,787	43.3	3,935	63.2	82.2
			Hispanic [3]		
1973	1,364	27.8	606	68.7	44.4
1975	1,619	33.1	694	68.4	42.9
1980	1,718	33.0	809	65.0	47.1
1985	2,512	39.6	1,247	72.4	49.6
1989	2,496	35.5	1,163	65.0	46.6
1990	2,750	37.7	1,314	68.4	47.8
1992	3,440	39.0	1,504	65.9	43.7
1993	3,666	39.9	1,673	66.1	45.6
1994	3,955	41.1	1,804	68.3	45.6

[1] The householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.
[2] Includes Hispanics.
[3] Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level*, various years; Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; Series P-60, *Poverty in the United States: 1991*, no. 181; *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, no. 188; and unpublished data.

Percent of related children under 18 years old living in poverty, by type of family: 1960 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level*, various years; Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; Series P-60, *Poverty in the United States: 1991*, no. 181; *Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993*, no. 188; and unpublished data.

The proportion of children living in poverty declined significantly during the 1960s but rose after 1970. In 1994, about 21 percent of all children and 53 percent of children in female-headed families (with no husband present) lived in poverty. Poverty rates were relatively high for minority children, especially for those in female-headed households. About 43 percent of all black children and 41 percent of Hispanic children lived in poverty in 1994. The proportion of poor children coming from female-headed households has risen dramatically, from 24 percent in 1960 to 58 percent in 1994 for all children, and from 29 percent to 82 percent for black children.

Indicator 22. Federal Aid to Families

Persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and federal income tax exemptions per dependent: 1950 to 1993

Year	Number of recipients of AFDC [1] payments, in thousands		Percent of children under 18 receiving AFDC payments	Average monthly payment				Federal income tax exemption per dependent	
				Current dollars		Constant 1993 dollars			
	Total [2]	Children under 18		Per family	Per recipient	Per family	Per recipient	Current dollars	Constant 1993 dollars
1950	2,233	1,661	3.9	$71	$21	$426	$126	$600	$3,598
1955	2,192	1,661	3.0	85	23	458	124	600	3,235
1960	3,073	2,370	3.7	108	28	527	137	600	2,929
1965	4,396	3,316	5.0	137	33	628	151	600	2,752
1970	9,659	7,033	10.5	190	50	708	186	625	2,328
1975	11,404	8,106	12.9	229	72	615	193	750	2,014
1980	11,101	7,599	13.2	288	100	505	175	1,000	1,754
1981	10,613	7,125	12.1	302	103	480	164	1,000	1,590
1982	10,504	6,972	12.0	310	106	464	159	1,000	1,497
1983	10,865	7,130	12.4	321	110	466	160	1,000	1,451
1984	10,740	7,114	12.4	335	115	466	160	1,000	1,391
1985	10,924	7,247	12.6	341	118	458	158	1,040	1,397
1986	11,065	7,374	12.7	358	122	472	161	1,080	1,424
1987	10,862	7,296	12.6	358	123	455	156	1,900	2,417
1988	10,920	7,325	12.7	369	126	451	154	1,950	2,382
1989	10,934	7,370	12.5	378	130	440	151	2,000	2,331
1990	11,464	7,761	13.2	379	131	419	145	2,050	2,266
1991	12,568	8,015	12.3	390	135	414	143	2,150	2,281
1992	13,625	8,816	13.3	383	134	394	138	2,300	2,369
1993	14,144	—	—	377	133	377	133	2,350	2,350

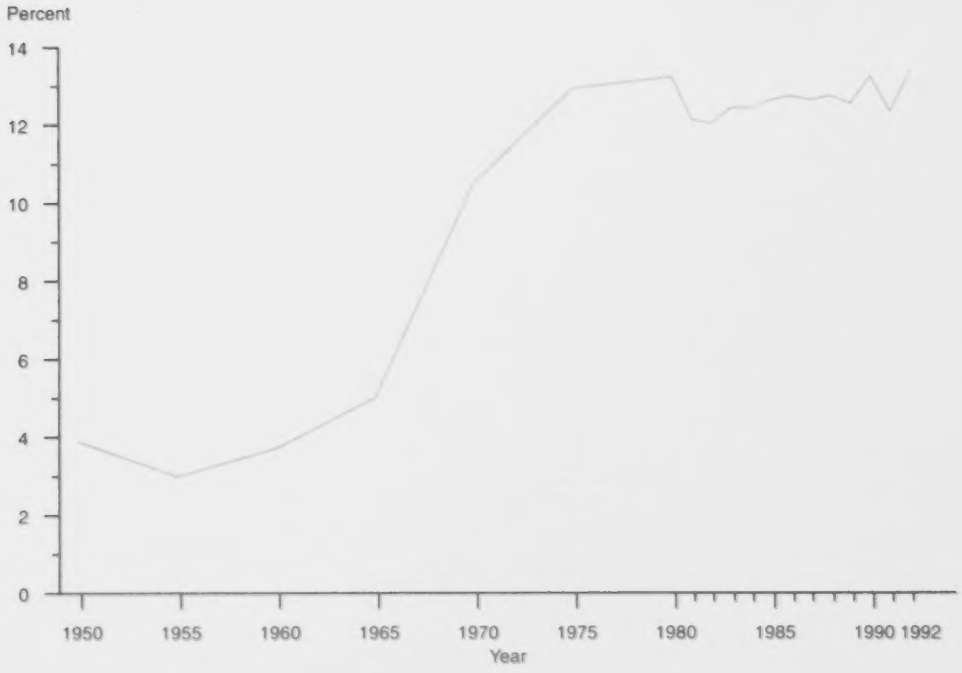
—Data not available.

[1] The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

[2] Includes the children and one or both parents or one caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration and Family Support Administration, unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Your Federal Income Tax*, various years; and public information.

Percent of children under 18 years old receiving AFDC payments: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration and Family Support Administration, unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Your Federal Income Tax*, various years; and public information.

During the 1960s, the number and percentage of children receiving AFDC benefits rose dramatically as federal programs expanded. Since 1975, the number and proportion of children receiving AFDC benefits fluctuated within a relatively narrow range. At the same time, the average value in constant dollars of AFDC monthly payments has declined from $193 per recipient in 1975 to $133 per recipient in 1993.

Indicator 23. Child Support

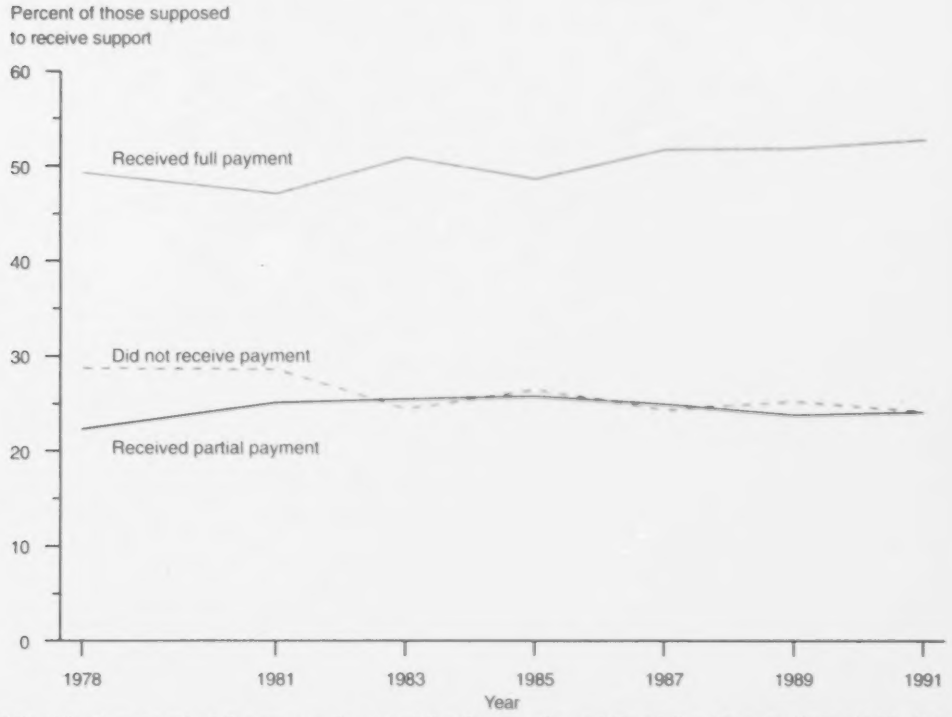
Women receiving court-ordered child support payments from absent fathers: 1978 to 1991

Award and recipiency status of women	1978	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991 [1]
				Number, in thousands			
Total women with children from an absent father [2]	7,094	8,387	8,690	8,808	9,415	9,955	9,918
Payments not awarded	2,898	3,417	3,675	3,411	3,861	4,207	4,376
Payments awarded [3]	4,196	4,969	5,015	5,396	5,554	5,748	5,542
Supposed to receive payments	3,424	4,043	3,995	4,381	4,829	4,953	4,883
Actually received payments	2,455	2,902	3,037	3,243	3,676	3,725	3,728
Received full amount	1,675	1,888	2,018	2,112	2,475	2,546	2,552
Received partial amount	779	1,014	1,019	1,131	1,201	1,179	1,176
Did not receive payments	969	1,140	958	1,138	1,153	1,228	1,156
				Percentage distribution			
Total women with children from an absent father [2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Payments not awarded	40.9	40.7	42.3	38.7	41.0	42.3	44.1
Payments awarded [3]	59.1	59.2	57.7	61.3	59.0	57.7	55.9
Supposed to receive payments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actually received payments	71.7	71.8	76.0	74.0	76.1	75.2	76.3
Received full amount	48.9	46.7	50.5	48.2	51.3	51.4	52.3
Received partial amount	22.8	25.1	25.5	25.8	24.9	23.8	24.1
Did not receive payments	28.3	28.2	24.0	26.0	23.9	24.8	23.7

[1] Survey questions may not be comparable to previous years.
[2] Includes only women with own children under 21 years old.
[3] Includes those supposed to receive payments over time and those receiving lump sum awards.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years; Series P-60, *Child Support and Alimony: 1989*; and *Child Support for Custodial Fathers and Mothers: 1991*.

Women receiving court-ordered child support from absent fathers, by payment status: 1978 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years; Series P-60, *Child Support and Alimony: 1989*; and *Child Support for Custodial Fathers and Mothers: 1991*.

The extent to which fathers were meeting their obligations to pay child support changed little between 1978 and 1991. In 1991, about half of those women who were awarded child support payments received their full entitlement that year. Less than one-fourth received partial payment, and about one-fourth received no payment.

SCHOOL

Indicator 24. College Costs

Average charges for full-time undergraduate students, by type and control of college: 1959–60 to 1994–95

Year	Public 4-year colleges, in state				Private 4-year colleges				2-year colleges	
	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total as a percent of median family income	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total as a percent of median family income	Public tuition, in state	Private tuition
					Current dollars					
1959–60	$810	$200	$610	15.0	$1,510	$791	$719	27.9	$74	$444
1964–65	951	255	696	14.5	1,914	1,095	819	29.1	99	702
1969–70	1,237	357	880	13.1	2,551	1,557	994	27.0	178	1,034
1974–75	1,646	512	1,134	12.8	3,397	2,126	1,271	26.3	277	1,367
1979–80	2,327	738	1,590	11.9	5,013	3,225	1,788	25.6	355	2,062
1982–83	3,196	1,031	2,164	13.6	7,126	4,639	2,487	30.4	473	3,008
1983–84	3,433	1,148	2,285	13.9	7,759	5,093	2,666	31.4	528	3,099
1984–85	3,682	1,228	2,454	13.9	8,451	5,556	2,895	32.0	584	3,485
1985–86 [1]	3,859	1,318	2,541	13.9	9,228	6,121	3,108	33.3	641	3,672
1986–87	4,138	1,414	2,724	14.0	10,039	6,658	3,381	34.1	660	3,684
1987–88	4,403	1,537	2,866	14.2	10,659	7,116	3,543	34.4	706	4,161
1988–89	4,678	1,646	3,032	14.5	11,474	7,722	3,752	35.6	730	4,817
1989–90	4,975	1,780	3,195	14.5	12,284	8,396	3,888	35.9	756	5,196
1990–91	5,243	1,888	3,355	14.8	13,237	9,083	4,154	37.4	824	5,570
1991–92	5,695	2,119	3,577	15.8	14,273	9,775	4,498	39.7	937	5,752
1992–93	6,020	2,349	3,670	16.4	15,009	10,294	4,716	40.8	1,025	6,059
1993–94	6,365	2,537	3,829	17.2	15,904	10,952	4,951	43.0	1,125	6,370
1994–95 [2]	6,674	2,689	3,985	—	16,645	11,522	5,124	—	1,194	6,865
					Constant 1994–95 dollars					
1959–60	4,146	1,024	3,123	15.0	7,730	4,049	3,680	27.9	379	2,273
1964–65	4,580	1,228	3,352	14.5	9,217	5,273	3,944	29.1	477	3,381
1969–70	4,925	1,421	3,504	13.1	10,157	6,199	3,958	27.0	709	4,117
1974–75	4,780	1,487	3,293	12.8	9,865	6,174	3,691	26.3	804	3,970
1979–80	4,510	1,430	3,081	11.9	9,712	6,248	3,464	25.6	688	3,995
1982–83	4,896	1,580	3,316	13.6	10,920	7,109	3,811	30.4	725	4,610
1983–84	5,073	1,696	3,377	13.9	11,466	7,526	3,940	31.4	780	4,579
1984–85	5,236	1,746	3,490	13.9	12,018	7,901	4,117	32.0	830	4,956
1985–86 [1]	5,334	1,822	3,512	13.9	12,756	8,461	4,296	33.3	886	5,075
1986–87	5,595	1,912	3,683	14.0	13,575	9,003	4,572	34.1	892	4,981
1987–88	5,717	1,996	3,721	14.2	13,840	9,239	4,600	34.4	917	5,403
1988–89	5,806	2,043	3,763	14.5	14,240	9,584	4,657	35.6	906	5,978
1989–90	5,893	2,108	3,785	14.5	14,551	9,945	4,606	35.9	896	6,155
1990–91	5,889	2,120	3,768	14.8	14,867	10,202	4,666	37.4	925	6,256
1991–92	6,199	2,306	3,893	15.8	15,533	10,638	4,895	39.7	1,020	6,260
1992–93	6,352	2,479	3,873	16.4	15,840	10,863	4,977	40.8	1,082	6,394
1993–94	6,547	2,610	3,939	17.2	16,359	11,266	5,093	43.0	1,157	6,553
1994–95 [2]	6,674	2,689	3,985	—	16,645	11,522	5,124	—	1,194	6,865

—Data not available.

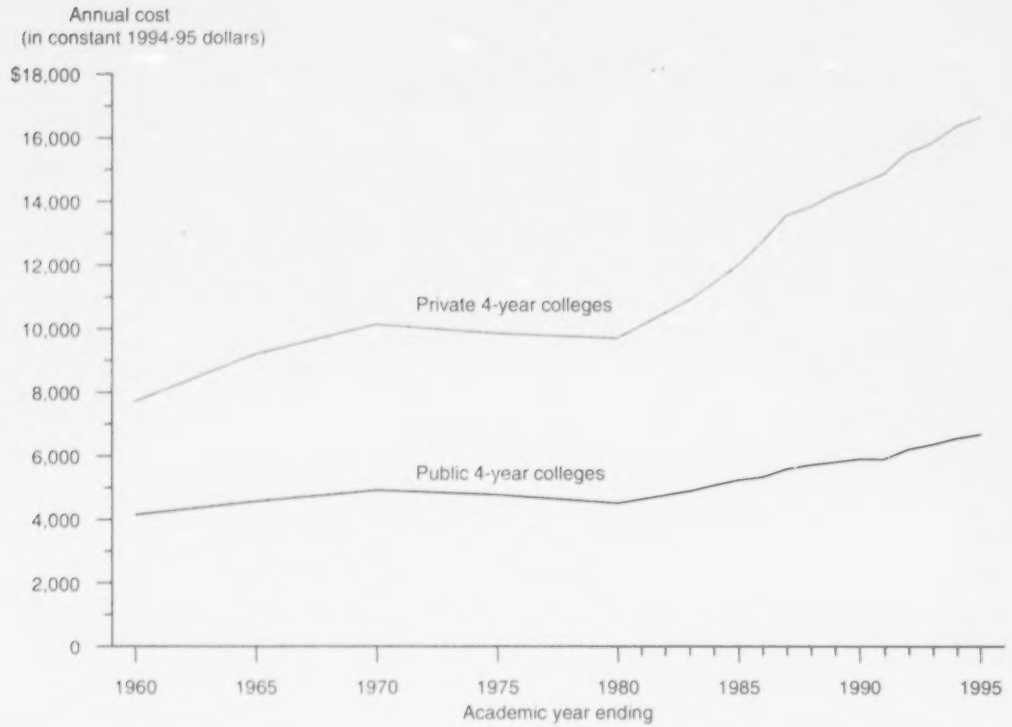
[1] Room and board data are estimated.

[2] Preliminary data based on fall 1993 enrollment data.

NOTE: In 1993, about 22 percent of all college students attended private colleges and universities. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995;* and *Projections of Education Statistics to 1979–80.*

Total tuition, room, and board charges at public and private 4-year colleges: 1959±60 to 1994±95



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995;* and *Projections of Education Statistics to 1979±80.*

College tuition, room, and board charges (after adjustment for inflation) declined slightly during the 1970s. However, since 1979±80, student charges have risen substantially, particularly at private 4-year colleges. After adjusting for inflation, charges for tuition, room, and board rose by 48 percent at public 4-year colleges and 71 percent at private 4-year colleges between 1979±80 and 1994±95. Charges at public 4-year colleges increased somewhat relative to family income, showing some decline between 1959±60 and 1979±80 and rising since then. Total college charges for private 4-year college students as a proportion of family income were much higher in 1994±95 than in the 1960s and 1970s, reflecting sharp increases since 1980±81.

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Indicator 25. School Enrollment

Percent of population 14 to 29 years old enrolled in school, by age: October 1950 to October 1994

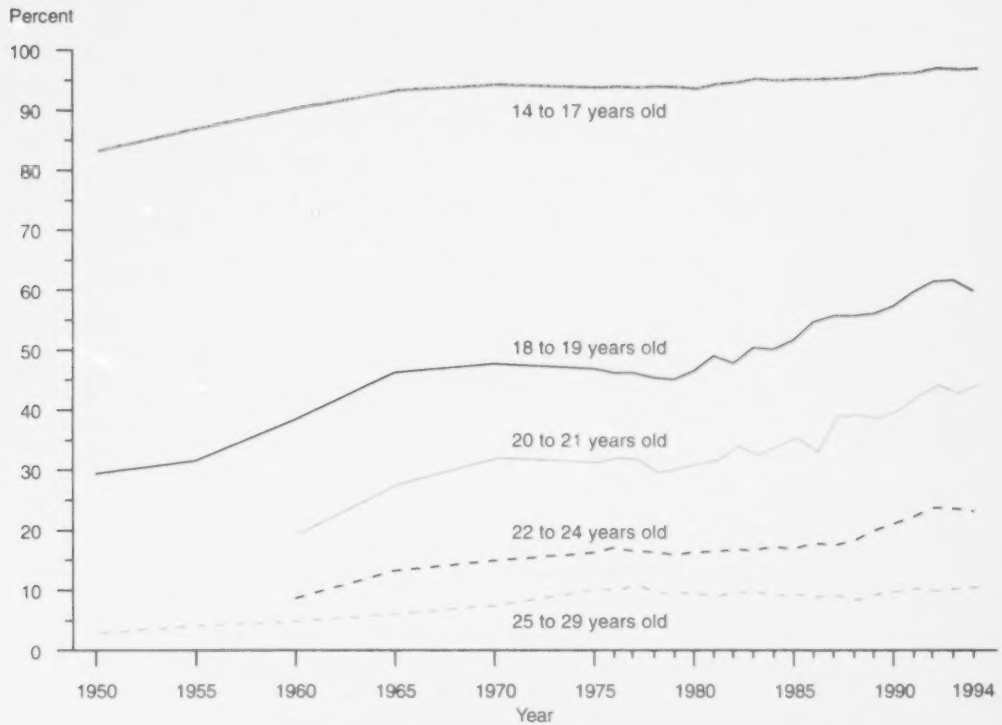
Year	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
1950	83.3	29.4	—	—	3.0
1955	86.9	31.5	—	—	4.2
1960	90.3	38.4	19.4	8.7	4.9
1965	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2	6.1
1970	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9	7.5
1975	93.6	46.9	31.2	16.2	10.1
1976	93.7	46.2	32.0	17.1	10.0
1977	93.6	46.2	31.8	16.5	10.8
1978	93.7	45.4	29.5	16.3	9.4
1979	93.6	45.0	30.2	15.8	9.6
1980	93.4	46.4	31.0	16.3	9.3
1981	94.1	49.0	31.6	16.5	9.0
1982	94.4	47.8	34.0	16.8	9.6
1983	95.0	50.4	32.5	16.6	9.6
1984	94.7	50.1	33.9	17.3	9.1
1985	94.9	51.6	35.3	16.9	9.2
1986	94.9	54.6	33.0	17.9	8.8
1987	95.0	55.6	38.7	17.5	9.0
1988	95.1	55.6	39.1	18.2	8.3
1989	95.7	56.0	38.5	19.9	9.3
1990	95.8	57.2	39.7	21.0	9.7
1991	96.0	59.6	42.0	22.2	10.2
1992	96.7	61.4	44.0	23.7	9.8
1993	96.5	61.6	42.7	23.6	10.2
1994	96.6	59.7	44.0	23.2	10.4

—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes enrollment in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66, 409, 460, 479; and unpublished data.

Percent of population enrolled in school, by age: October 1950 to October 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66, 409, 460, 479; and unpublished data.

From 1950 to 1970, school enrollment rates rose significantly among teenagers 14 to 17 years old. Since 1970, changes in enrollment rates for this group generally have been small. Enrollment rates for 18- to 24-year-olds rose rapidly during the 1960s, but leveled off during the 1970s. Enrollment rates for 18- to 21-year-olds increased after 1979, while enrollment rates for 22-to 24-year olds increased after 1985.

Indicator 26. Reported High School Program

Percent of high school seniors who reported being in various high school programs: 1982 and 1992

Student and school characteristics	General		College preparatory or academic		Vocational	
	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992
All seniors	35.2	45.3	37.9	43.0	26.9	11.7
Male	38.1	46.3	36.8	41.8	25.1	11.9
Female	32.4	44.2	38.9	44.2	28.7	11.6
Race/ethnicity						
White	34.8	43.3	40.6	45.7	24.6	11.0
Black	35.1	48.9	33.3	35.6	31.6	15.4
Hispanic	37.4	56.4	24.9	30.6	37.7	13.1
Asian	27.5	40.3	55.9	50.9	16.6	8.8
American Indian	55.3	60.8	19.1	22.6	25.6	16.7
Test performance quartile						
Lowest test quartile	42.0	—	12.3	—	45.6	—
Second test quartile	44.6	—	20.5	—	34.9	—
Third test quartile	37.9	—	37.6	—	24.5	—
Highest test quartile	18.9	—	73.1	—	8.0	—
Socioeconomic status [1]						
Low quartile	40.3	55.6	20.5	23.2	39.2	21.2
Middle two quartiles	36.2	46.0	36.4	40.9	27.4	13.1
High quartile	27.4	36.2	60.1	60.8	12.5	3.0
Control of school						
Public	36.7	47.1	34.5	40.0	28.8	12.9
Catholic	21.9	24.4	67.4	73.5	10.7	2.2
Other private	22.1	33.1	67.6	65.9	10.3	1.0
Location of school						
Urban	32.2	43.3	37.4	45.5	30.4	11.2
Suburban	33.6	45.5	41.4	44.6	25.0	9.8
Rural/nonmetropolitan area	39.6	46.5	32.6	38.6	27.9	14.9

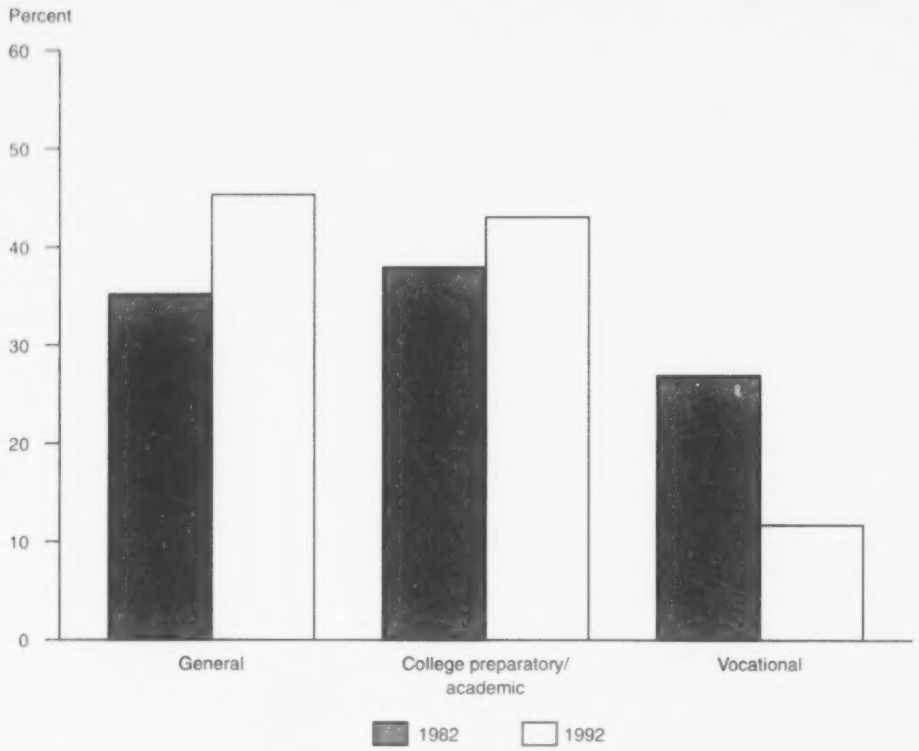
—Data not available.

[1] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "Middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "High" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "High School and Beyond," First Followup survey; and "National Education Longitudinal Survey," Second Followup survey.

Indicator 26. Reported High School Program

Percent of high school seniors who reported being in various high school programs: 1982 and 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "High School and Beyond," First Followup survey; and "National Education Longitudinal Survey," Second Followup survey.

More white and Hispanic seniors reported being in college preparatory or academic programs in 1992 than in 1982. During the same period, the proportion of seniors in vocational education declined from 27 percent to 12 percent. The proportion in general programs rose from 35 percent to 45 percent.

Indicator 27. Race of Students

Percent of students 3 to 34 years old, by race/ethnicity and level of enrollment: Fall 1960 to fall 1994

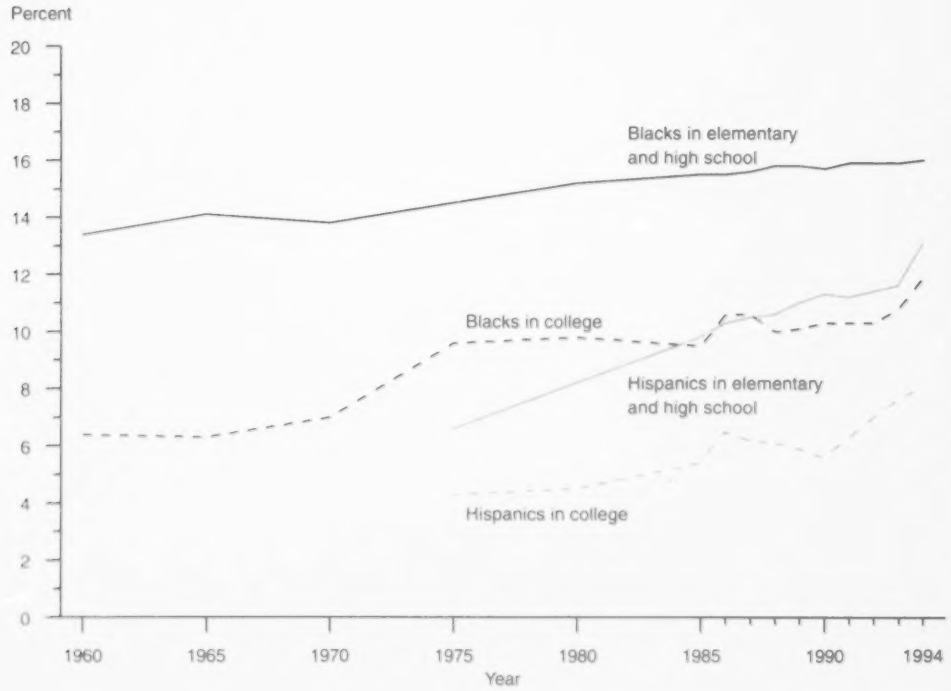
Year	Elementary and high schools			Colleges
	Total	Elementary schools [1]	High schools [2]	
	Percent of students who are white, non-Hispanic			
1960 [3,4]	86.6	85.8	89.0	93.6
1965 [4]	85.9	85.2	87.5	93.7
1970 [4]	85.0	84.4	86.5	91.2
1975	77.4	76.9	78.4	84.0
1980	74.5	73.7	75.9	83.0
1985	71.3	70.2	73.3	80.8
1988	69.7	69.0	71.3	78.8
1989	69.3	68.9	70.1	79.4
1990	68.9	68.8	69.1	78.7
1991	68.8	68.6	69.2	76.9
1992	68.4	68.2	68.7	76.1
1993	68.4	68.5	68.2	75.3
1994	67.2	67.2	67.1	73.8
	Percent of students who are black, non-Hispanic			
1960 [3,5]	13.4	14.2	11.0	6.4
1965 [5]	14.1	14.8	12.5	6.3
1970 [4]	13.8	14.3	12.5	7.0
1975	14.5	14.7	14.0	9.6
1980	15.2	15.3	15.0	9.8
1985	15.5	15.8	15.1	9.5
1988	15.8	15.8	15.6	10.0
1989	15.8	15.7	16.0	10.1
1990	15.7	15.8	15.3	10.3
1991	15.9	15.9	16.0	10.3
1992	15.9	15.8	16.1	10.3
1993	15.9	15.6	16.3	10.8
1994	16.0	15.9	16.3	11.9
	Percent of students who are Hispanic			
1975	6.5	6.8	6.0	4.2
1980	8.1	8.6	7.2	4.4
1985	9.7	10.4	8.3	5.3
1988	10.5	11.2	8.9	6.0
1989	10.9	11.3	9.9	5.8
1990	11.2	11.2	11.3	5.5
1991	11.1	11.3	10.5	6.2
1992	11.3	11.4	11.1	6.9
1993	11.5	11.5	11.5	7.5
1994	13.0	13.1	12.7	8.0

[1] Includes grades 1 through 8.
[2] Includes grades 9 through 12.
[3] Excludes 3- and 4-year-olds.
[4] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[5] Includes other races and persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: Enrollment includes students in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Percent of students who are black or Hispanic, by level of enrollment: Fall 1960 to fall 1994



NOTE: Data for blacks between 1960 and 1970 include other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Between 1975 and 1994, the proportion of white students declined at both the elementary/secondary and college levels. After increasing between 1975 and 1985, the proportion of blacks in elementary schools remained stable through 1994. The proportion of college students who are black has risen since 1985. Since 1975, the proportion of Hispanic students grew at all levels.

Indicator 28. School Completion

Percent of 25- to 29-year-olds completing high school and college, by age and race/ethnicity: 1940 to 1995

Year	Highest level of education completed				
	Less than 4 years of high school	Completed high school			
		Total	4 years of high school only	4 years of high school and some college	4 or more years of college
			All races		
1940	61.9	38.1	—	—	5.9
1950	47.2	52.8	—	—	7.7
1960	39.3	60.7	37.5	12.2	11.0
1970	24.6	75.4	44.1	14.9	16.4
1980	14.6	85.4	40.7	22.2	22.5
1990	14.3	85.7	41.2	21.3	23.2
1992	13.7	86.3	37.4	25.3	23.6
1993	13.3	86.7	35.7	27.4	23.7
1994	13.9	86.1	34.0	28.8	23.3
1995	13.2	86.9	32.8	29.4	24.7
			White [1]		
1940	58.8	41.2	—	—	6.4
1950	43.7	56.3	—	—	8.2
1960	36.3	63.7	39.1	12.8	11.8
1970	22.2	77.8	45.0	15.5	17.3
1980	13.1	86.9	40.7	22.5	23.7
1990	13.7	86.3	41.0	21.1	24.2
1992	12.9	87.1	36.8	25.3	25.0
1993	12.7	87.3	35.0	27.5	24.7
1994	13.5	86.5	33.3	29.0	24.2
1995	12.6	87.4	32.0	29.4	26.0
			Black [1]		
1940 [2]	87.7	12.3	—	—	1.6
1950 [2]	76.4	23.6	—	—	2.8
1960 [2]	61.4	38.6	25.5	7.7	5.4
1970	43.8	56.2	39.0	9.9	7.3
1980	23.1	76.9	44.1	21.1	11.7
1990	18.4	81.6	45.7	22.6	13.4
1992	19.1	80.9	44.7	24.9	11.3
1993	17.3	82.7	42.5	27.0	13.2
1994	15.9	84.1	42.2	28.2	13.7
1995	13.5	86.5	41.7	29.6	15.3
			Hispanic [3]		
1980	42.1	57.9	34.8	15.4	7.7
1990	41.9	58.1	34.8	15.2	8.2
1992	39.1	60.9	32.3	19.1	9.5
1993	39.1	60.9	31.2	21.4	8.3
1994	39.7	60.3	29.3	23.0	8.0
1995	42.9	57.1	28.4	19.9	8.9

—Data not available.

[1] Includes Hispanics.

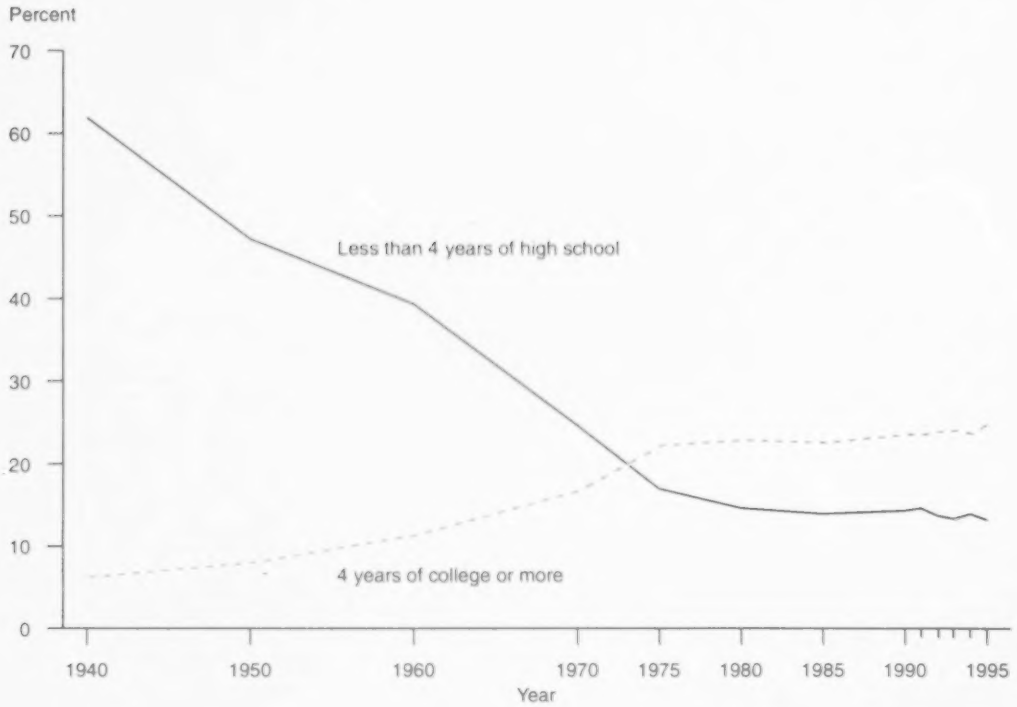
[2] Includes other races.

[3] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not total 100 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

Years of school completed by 25- to 29-year-olds: 1940 to 1995



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

Young adults have completed more and more years of education over the past decades, but increases in educational attainment since 1975 have been small. The proportion of blacks completing high school has risen significantly. The proportion of 25- to 29-year-old blacks who had completed high school rose from 77 percent in 1980 to 87 percent in 1995. Hispanics complete less schooling than other groups; 9 percent completed 4 or more years of college in 1995 compared with 26 percent of whites.

Indicator 29. Dropouts

Percent of high school dropouts among persons 16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1994

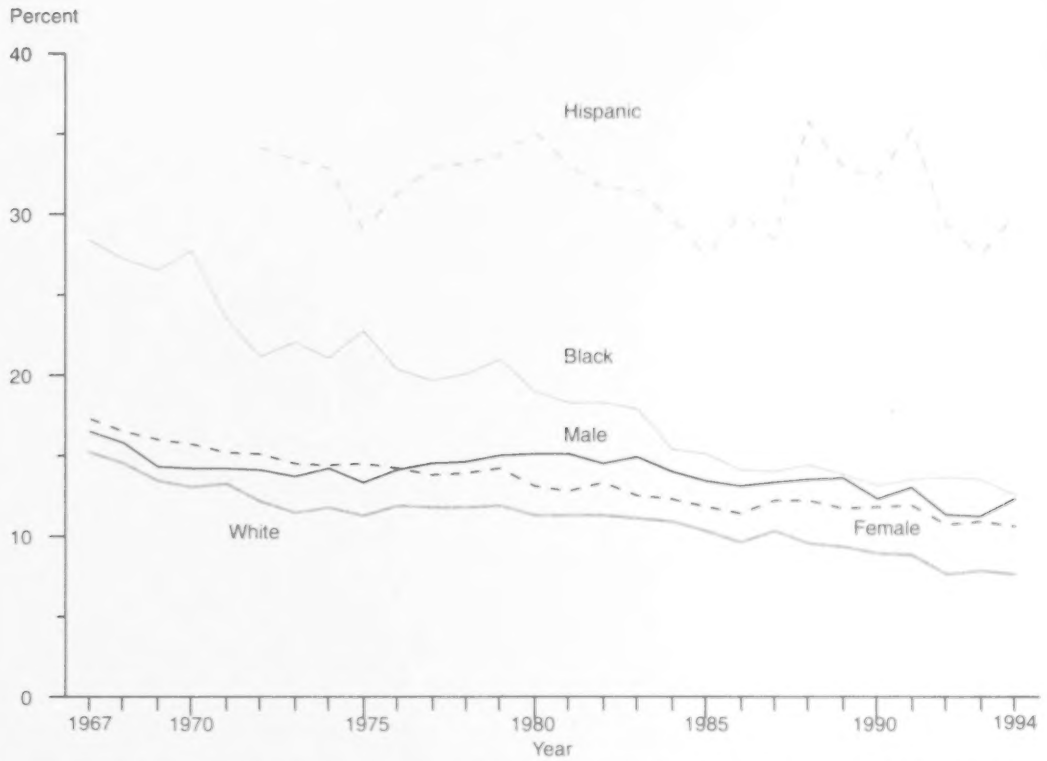
Year	All persons	Sex		Race/ethnicity		
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1967	17.0	16.5	17.3	[1] 15.4	[1] 28.6	—
1970	15.0	14.2	15.7	[1] 13.2	[1] 27.9	—
1975	13.9	13.3	14.5	11.4	22.9	29.2
1980	14.1	15.1	13.1	11.4	19.1	35.2
1981	13.9	15.1	12.8	11.4	18.4	33.2
1982	13.9	14.5	13.3	11.4	18.4	31.7
1983	13.7	14.9	12.5	11.2	18.0	31.6
1984	13.1	14.0	12.3	11.0	15.5	29.8
1985	12.6	13.4	11.8	10.4	15.2	27.6
1986	12.2	13.1	11.4	9.7	14.2	30.1
1987	12.7	13.2	12.1	10.4	14.1	28.6
1988	12.9	13.5	12.2	9.6	14.5	35.8
1989	12.6	13.6	11.7	9.4	13.9	33.0
1990	12.1	12.3	11.8	9.0	13.2	32.4
1991	12.5	13.0	11.9	8.9	13.6	35.3
1992 [2]	11.0	11.3	10.7	7.7	13.7	29.4
1993 [2]	11.0	11.2	10.9	7.9	13.6	27.5
1994 [2]	11.5	12.3	10.6	7.7	12.6	30.0

—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Because of changes in data collection procedures, data may not be comparable with figures for earlier years.

NOTE: "Status" dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed high school. People who have received GED credentials are counted as completing high school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations.

Percent of persons 16 to 24 years old who are dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations.

The proportion of all 16- to 24-year-olds who were dropouts fell between 1980 and 1994. The dropout rate for blacks fell more rapidly, from 19 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 1994. The Hispanic dropout rate has not declined and remains by far the highest at 30 percent.

Indicator 30. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1995–96

Fall	Pupil/teacher ratios			Expenditures per student in average daily attendance		
	Elementary and secondary	Elementary	Secondary	School year	Current dollars	1995–96 constant dollars
1955	26.9	30.2	20.9	1955–56	$294	$1,697
1960	25.8	28.4	21.7	1960–61	—	—
1965	24.7	27.6	20.8	1965–66	538	2,616
1970	22.3	24.4	19.9	1970–71	911	3,558
1975	20.4	21.7	18.8	1975–76	1,504	4,208
1980	18.7	20.3	16.8	1980–81	2,502	4,481
1981	18.8	20.3	16.9	1981–82	2,726	4,494
1982	18.7	20.2	16.6	1982–83	2,955	4,671
1983	18.5	19.9	16.4	1983–84	3,173	4,837
1984	18.1	19.7	16.1	1984–85	3,470	5,090
1985	17.9	19.5	15.8	1985–86	3,756	5,355
1986	17.7	19.3	15.7	1986–87	3,970	5,537
1987	17.6	19.3	15.2	1987–88	4,240	5,679
1988	17.3	19.0	14.9	1988–89	4,645	5,946
1989	17.2	19.0	14.6	1989–90	4,972	6,075
1990	17.2	19.0	14.6	1990–91	5,258	6,091
1991	17.3	19.0	14.7	1991–92	5,421	6,085
1992	17.4	18.9	15.1	1992–93	5,594	6,089
1993	17.4	18.8	15.2	1993–94 [1]	5,903	6,264
1994 [1]	17.3	19.0	14.9	1994–95 [1]	6,084	6,276
1995 [2]	17.4	19.1	14.9	1995–96 [2]	6,300	6,300

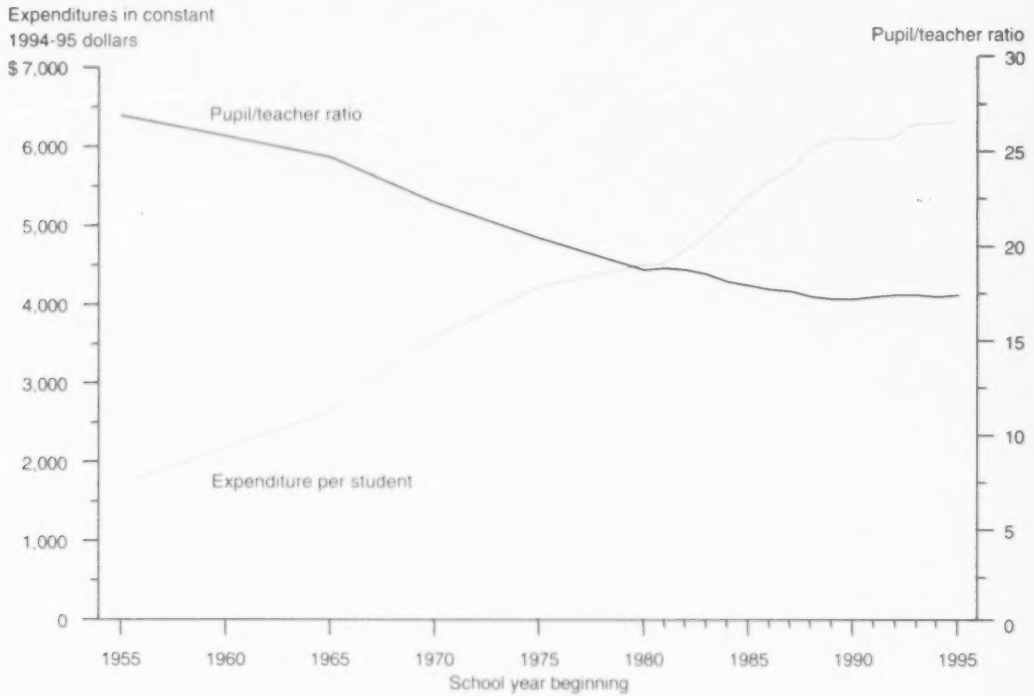
—Data not available.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Projected.

NOTE: Elementary includes nursery school and kindergarten teachers and students. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995.*

Indicator 30. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955±56 to 1995±96



NOTE: Expenditures per student not available for 1960±61.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995*.

Between 1955 and 1988, the pupil/teacher ratio declined, from 27 to 17, but there have been only small changes since then. Partially as a result of the lower pupil/teacher ratio, per pupil expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools increased substantially. Between 1980±81 and 1990±91, expenditures per student (after adjustment for inflation) rose 36 percent, but showed only a small increase from 1990±91 to 1995±96.

Indicator 31. Computer Use by Students

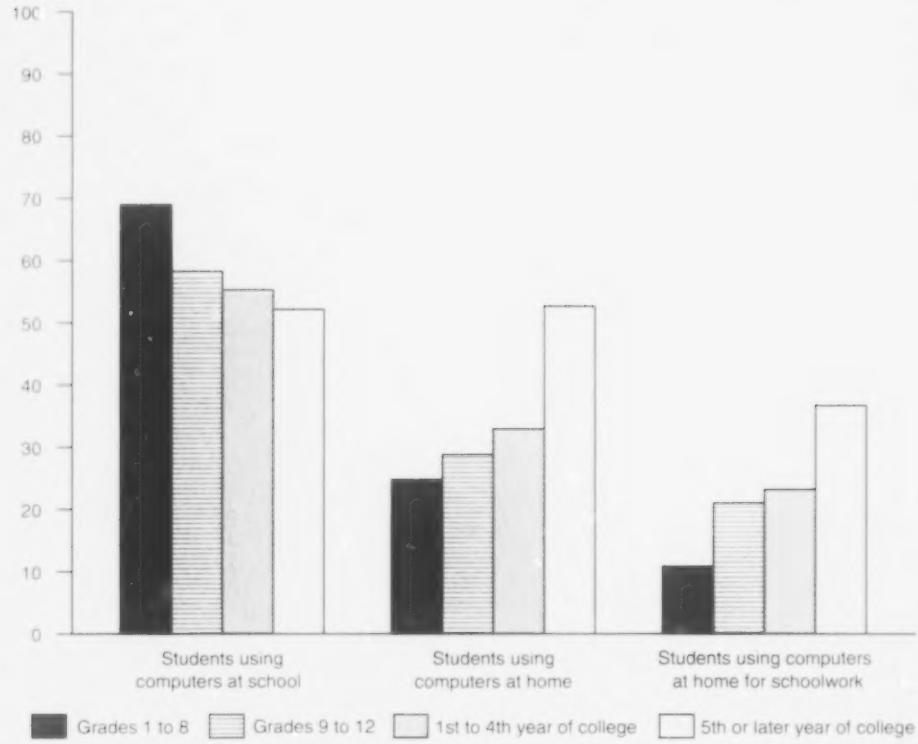
Student use of computers, by level of instruction and household income: October 1993

Household income	Student level				
	Total [1]	Grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12	1st through 4th year of college	5th or later year of college
	Percent of students using computers at school				
Total	59.0	68.9	58.2	55.2	52.1
Less than $5,000	51.2	55.0	50.6	61.7	66.7
$5,000 to $9,999	53.3	60.3	51.9	53.9	56.2
$10,000 to $14,999	56.4	64.7	56.7	50.7	76.1
$15,000 to $19,999	58.1	67.5	57.4	51.2	58.5
$20,000 to $24,999	56.4	64.3	53.0	57.4	52.4
$25,000 to $29,999	60.0	70.1	60.3	51.5	58.0
$30,000 to $34,999	59.1	69.6	59.7	51.7	45.3
$35,000 to $39,999	60.7	72.1	61.7	49.2	47.9
$40,000 to $49,999	59.3	70.3	57.2	53.9	48.6
$50,000 to $74,999	62.6	75.6	61.5	57.4	44.2
More than $74,999	64.6	78.7	62.5	60.9	47.7
	Percent of students using computers at home for any purpose				
Total	27.0	24.7	28.7	32.8	52.6
Less than $5,000	9.7	4.1	6.8	25.6	45.2
$5,000 to $9,999	8.0	4.5	5.3	21.3	45.6
$10,000 to $14,999	11.4	6.4	8.7	29.8	50.0
$15,000 to $19,999	15.1	10.9	14.1	28.9	43.0
$20,000 to $24,999	16.8	13.1	17.9	27.7	49.6
$25,000 to $29,999	21.1	19.3	22.0	26.1	47.0
$30,000 to $34,999	24.1	20.5	29.1	26.4	44.4
$35,000 to $39,999	27.1	26.3	28.1	32.7	52.7
$40,000 to $49,999	32.2	32.9	33.9	32.5	45.9
$50,000 to $74,999	43.0	45.3	46.4	40.1	58.2
More than $74,999	56.1	62.3	61.0	47.0	64.7
	Percent of students using computers at home for schoolwork				
Total	14.9	10.8	20.9	23.1	36.6
Less than $5,000	6.7	2.5	4.0	18.7	36.0
$5,000 to $9,999	4.8	1.1	3.6	16.1	35.5
$10,000 to $14,999	7.3	2.6	5.6	25.9	34.6
$15,000 to $19,999	8.6	4.7	10.8	18.7	31.0
$20,000 to $24,999	9.8	5.1	12.6	22.9	35.0
$25,000 to $29,999	10.4	6.3	13.4	19.5	34.9
$30,000 to $34,999	13.0	8.1	21.9	18.0	35.1
$35,000 to $39,999	15.4	12.4	21.0	22.6	37.2
$40,000 to $49,999	17.1	14.7	24.2	22.2	32.1
$50,000 to $74,999	23.2	19.7	35.0	27.0	38.2
More than $74,999	30.4	29.4	45.2	30.6	41.5

[1] Includes data for nursery school and kindergarten students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1993, unpublished data.

Percent of students using a computer at school and at home: October 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1993, unpublished data.

More than two-thirds of all elementary school children used computers at school in October 1993. The computer usage rate was 58 percent for high school students and 55 percent for undergraduate students.

Sizable percentages of students used computers at home, although fewer actually used them for schoolwork. About 25 percent of elementary school children used computers at home and about 11 percent used them for schoolwork. Students at the high school and undergraduate levels were about twice as likely as the elementary school children to use computers at home for schoolwork, although they were less likely to use computers at school. Students in higher income families were more likely to use computers at home and to use them for schoolwork than students from lower income families. High school students in the highest household income group were about 10 times more likely to use home computers for schoolwork than those in households with incomes under $15,000.

Indicator 32. Degrees Conferred

Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and sex of student: 1949–50 to 1993–94

Year	Associate degrees		Bachelor's degrees		Master's degrees		First-professional degrees[1]		Doctor's degrees	
	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women
1949–50[2]	—	—	432,058	23.9	58,183	29.2	—	—	6,420	9.6
1959–60[2]	—	—	392,440	35.3	74,435	31.6	—	—	9,829	10.5
1969–70	206,023	43.0	792,317	43.1	208,291	39.7	34,578	5.2	29,912	13.4
1979–80	400,910	54.2	929,417	49.0	298,081	49.4	70,131	24.8	32,615	29.7
1980–81	416,377	54.7	935,140	49.8	295,739	50.3	71,956	26.6	32,958	31.1
1981–82	434,515	54.7	952,998	50.3	295,546	50.8	72,032	27.5	32,707	32.1
1982–83	456,441	54.6	969,510	50.6	289,921	50.1	73,136	29.8	32,775	33.2
1983–84	452,416	55.2	974,309	50.5	284,263	49.5	74,407	31.0	33,209	33.6
1984–85	454,712	55.4	979,477	50.7	286,251	49.9	75,063	32.8	32,943	34.1
1985–86	446,047	56.0	987,823	50.8	288,567	50.3	73,910	33.4	33,653	35.2
1986–87	437,137	56.2	991,339	51.5	289,557	51.2	72,750	34.8	34,120	35.2
1987–88	435,085	56.3	994,829	52.0	299,317	51.5	70,735	35.7	34,870	35.1
1988–89	436,764	57.3	1,018,755	52.6	310,621	51.9	70,856	36.4	35,720	36.6
1989–90	455,102	58.0	1,051,344	53.2	324,301	52.6	70,988	38.1	38,371	36.4
1990–91	481,720	58.8	1,094,538	53.9	337,168	53.6	71,048	39.1	39,294	37.0
1991–92	504,231	58.9	1,136,553	54.2	352,838	54.1	74,146	39.2	40,659	37.1
1992–93	514,756	58.8	1,165,178	54.3	369,585	54.2	75,387	40.1	42,132	38.1
1993–94	542,739	59.3	1,169,275	54.5	387,070	54.5	75,418	40.7	43,185	38.5

—Data not available.
[1] Includes degrees in medicine, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, chiropractic, law, and theological professions.
[2] Data for first-professional degrees are included with the bachelor's degrees.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

Percent of bachelor's, master's, first-professional, and doctor's degrees awarded to women: 1949±50 to 1993±94

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

In the 1960s, women's participation at all levels of higher education increased and has continued to rise. In 1959±60, women received 35 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 32 percent of all master's degrees. By 1992±93, about 54 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees were awarded to women. Moreover, the percent of first-professional degrees awarded to women had climbed from 5 percent in 1969±70 to 40 percent.

Indicator 33. Reading Proficiency

Student proficiency in reading, by age and selected characteristics of students: 1971 to 1992

Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds				13-year-olds				17-year-olds [1]			
	1971	1980	1990	1992	1971	1980	1990	1992	1971	1980	1990	1992
Total	208	215	209	210	255	258	257	260	285	286	290	290
Sex												
Male	201	210	204	206	250	254	250	254	279	282	284	284
Female	214	220	214	215	261	263	263	265	291	289	296	296
Race/ethnicity												
White	214	221	217	218	261	264	262	266	291	293	297	297
Black	170	189	182	184	222	233	242	238	239	243	267	261
Hispanic	(2)	190	189	192	(2)	237	238	239	(2)	261	275	271
Parental education (as reported by students) [3]												
Not high school graduate	189	194	193	195	238	238	241	239	261	262	270	271
Graduated high school	208	213	209	207	256	254	251	252	283	278	283	281
Post high school	224	226	218	220	270	271	267	270	302	299	300	299
Reading materials in the home [4]												
Less than 3 items	186	—	196	197	227	—	240	241	246	—	271	269
3 items	208	—	211	214	249	—	255	256	274	—	286	286
4 items	223	—	226	224	266	—	266	271	296	—	299	299
Control of school												
Public	—	214	208	209	—	257	255	257	—	284	289	288
Private	—	227	228	225	—	271	270	276	—	298	311	310

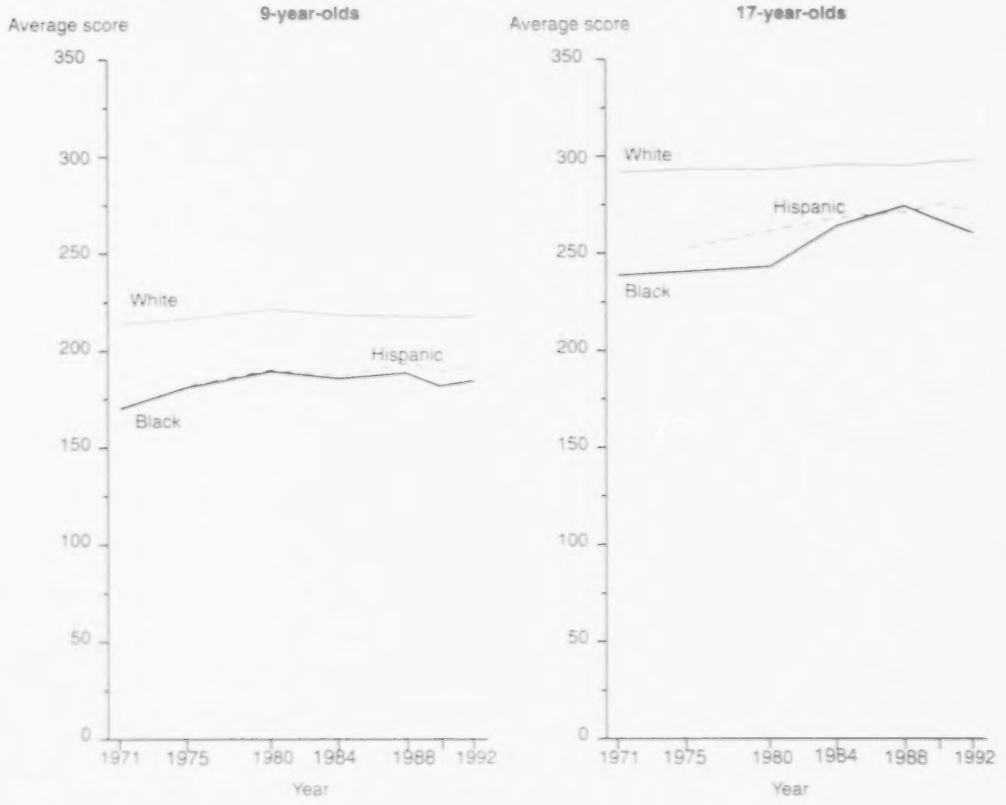
—Data not available.

[1] All participants of this age were in school.
[2] Test scores of Hispanics were not tabulated separately.
[3] A quarter to a third of the 9-year-olds did not know their parents' education level.
[4] The four items in the scale were: newspapers, magazines, more than 25 books, and an encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about rather lengthy literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow written directions and select phrases to describe simple pictures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, and *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

Reading proficiency of 9- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1971 to 1992



NOTE: NAEP scores range from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

Average reading performance for 9-year-olds was about the same in 1992 as it was in 1971. However, the performance of 13- and 17-year-olds improved slightly. Hispanic and black 17-year-olds were reading significantly better in 1992 than in 1980. Although there is still a performance gap between white and black students, the gap narrowed between 1971 and 1988. However, since 1988, the gap widened again for 13- and 17-year-olds.

Indicator 34. Writing Proficiency

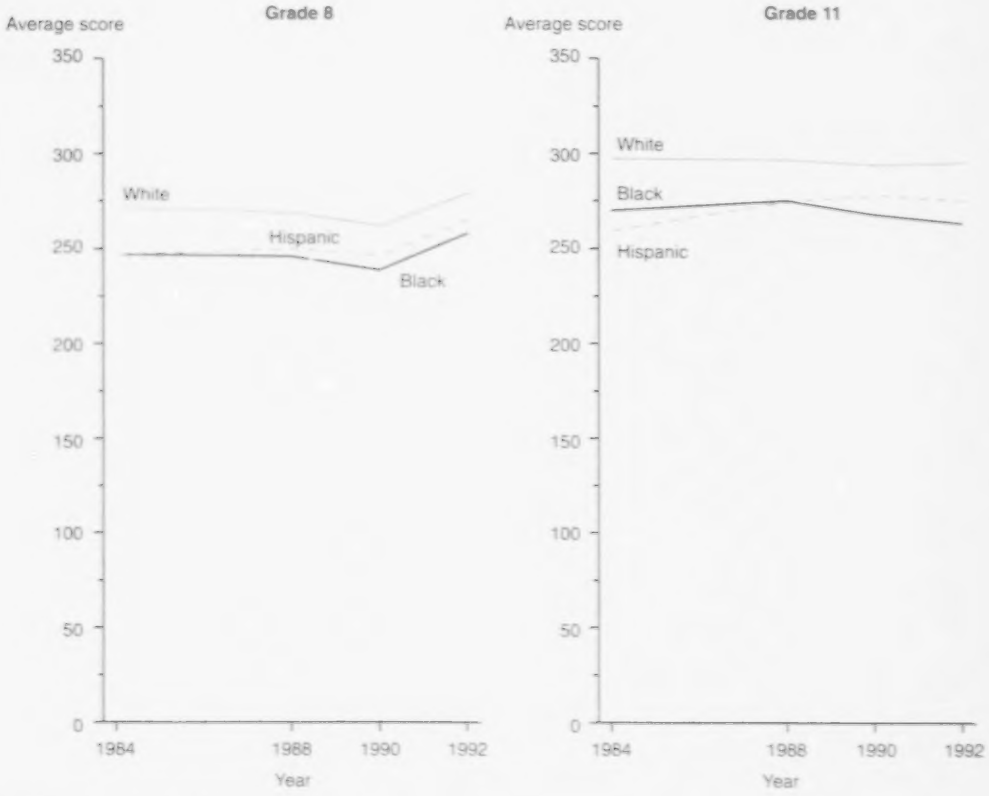
Average writing proficiency scores, by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity: 1984 to 1992

Grade, sex, and race/ethnicity of students	1984	1988	1990	1992
Grade 4				
Total	204	206	202	207
Male	201	199	195	198
Female	208	213	209	216
White	211	215	211	217
Black	182	173	171	175
Hispanic	189	190	184	189
Grade 8				
Total	267	264	257	274
Male	258	254	246	264
Female	276	274	268	285
White	272	269	262	279
Black	247	246	239	258
Hispanic	247	250	246	265
Grade 11				
Total	290	291	287	287
Male	281	282	276	279
Female	299	299	298	296
White	297	296	293	294
Black	270	275	268	263
Hispanic	259	274	277	274

NOTE: The NAEP scale ranges from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 150 implies an unclear and disjointed response to the assigned writing task. A score of 200 implies an incomplete and vague response. A score of 250 implies a clear and focused response that is likely to accomplish the assigned task successfully. A score of 300 implies an ability to write a clear and sufficient response to accomplish a basic task. A score of 350 implies an ability to write an effective and coherent response to an assigned task, frequently with supporting details.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

Writing proficiency of 8th and 11th graders, by race/ethnicity: 1984 to 1992



NOTE: NAEP scores range from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

The overall trends in writing achievement suggest few changes in performance during the 1980s. There was a decline in the performance of 8th graders between 1984 and 1990, but their performance in 1992 returned to the 1984 level.

Indicator 35. Mathematics Proficiency

Mathematics proficiency, by age and by selected characteristics of students: 1978, 1990 and 1992

Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds			13-year-olds			17-year-olds [1]		
	1978	1990	1992	1978	1990	1992	1978	1990	1992
All students	219	230	230	264	270	273	300	305	307
Sex									
Male	217	229	231	264	271	274	304	306	309
Female	220	230	228	265	270	272	297	303	304
Race/ethnicity									
White	224	235	235	272	276	279	306	310	312
Black	192	208	208	230	249	250	268	288	286
Hispanic	203	214	212	238	255	259	276	284	292
Television watched per day									
0 to 2 hours	—	231	231	—	277	280	305	312	314
3 to 5 hours	—	234	233	—	271	273	296	300	300
6 or more hours	—	221	219	—	258	255	278	287	285
Reading materials in the home [2]									
0 to 2 items	202	217	216	240	255	257	277	289	291
3 items	221	232	231	268	268	272	296	300	304
4 items	231	241	240	276	278	281	308	311	313
Language other than English									
Often	—	209	212	—	259	261	288	295	296
Sometimes	—	231	232	—	277	278	300	305	306
Never	—	232	231	—	270	273	303	306	308
Type of school									
Public	217	229	228	263	269	272	300	304	305
Private	231	238	242	279	280	283	314	318	320

—Data not available.

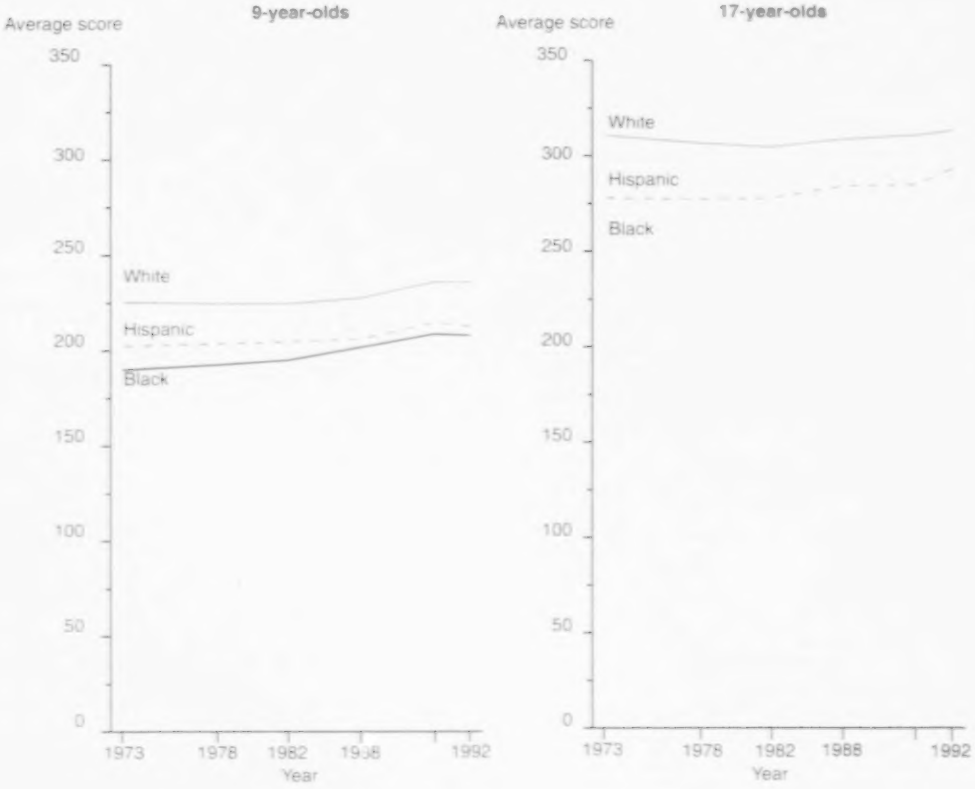
[1] All participants of this age group were in school.

[2] The 4 items in the scale were: newspaper subscription; magazine subscription; more than 25 books in the home; and encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. Performers at the 150 level know some basic addition and subtraction facts, and most can add two-digit numbers without regrouping. They recognize simple situations in which addition and subtraction apply. Performers at the 200 level have considerable understanding of two-digit numbers and know some basic multiplication and division facts. Performers at the 250 level have an initial understanding of the four basic operations. They can also compare information from graphs and charts, and are developing an ability to analyze simple logical relations. Performers at the 300 level can compute decimals, simple fractions, and percents. They can identify geometric figures, measure lengths and angles, and calculate areas of rectangles. They are developing the skills to operate with signed numbers, exponents, and square roots. Performers at the 350 level can apply a range of reasoning skills to solve multi-step problems. They can solve routine problems involving fractions and percents, recognize properties of basic geometric figures, and work with exponents and square roots.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*, and unpublished data.

Mathematics proficiency of 9- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1978 to 1992



NOTE: NAEP scores range from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

At all three ages, students' average mathematics proficiency was significantly higher in 1992 than in 1978. At all three ages, white students in 1992 continued to have a higher average mathematics proficiency than black and Hispanic students. In 1992, the average mathematics proficiency of males remained slightly higher than that of females at age 17. Students at ages 13 and 17 who spent 2 hours or less watching television each day had higher scores than those who spent more time watching television.

Indicator 36. Science Proficiency

Science proficiency, by age and by selected characteristics of students: 1977, 1990, and 1992

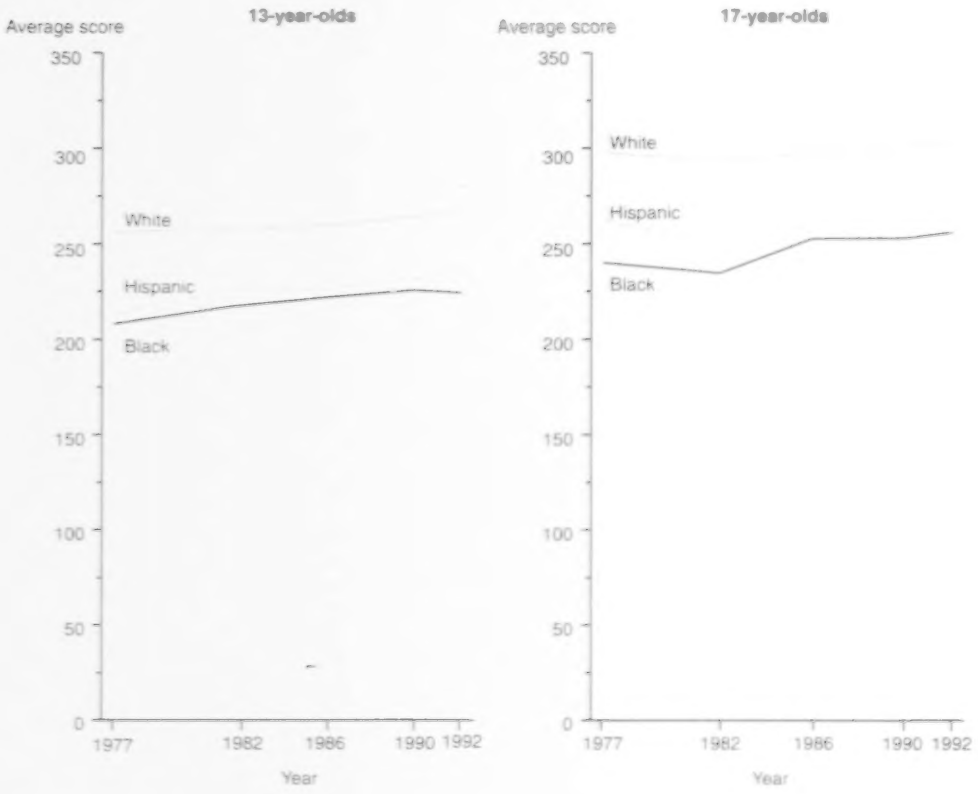
Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds			13-year-olds			17-year-olds [1]		
	1977	1990	1992	1977	1990	1992	1977	1990	1992
All students	220	229	231	247	255	258	290	290	294
Sex									
Male	222	230	235	251	258	260	297	296	299
Female	218	227	227	244	252	256	282	285	289
Race/ethnicity									
White	230	238	239	256	264	267	298	301	304
Black	175	196	200	208	226	224	240	253	256
Hispanic	192	206	205	213	232	238	262	262	270
Region									
Northeast	224	231	234	255	257	257	296	293	300
Southeast	205	220	223	235	251	254	276	284	283
Central	225	234	238	254	260	263	294	300	304
West	221	230	227	243	253	258	286	286	290
Parental education (as reported by students) [2]									
Not high school graduate	198	210	217	224	233	234	265	261	262
Graduated high school	223	226	222	245	247	246	284	276	280
Some college	237	238	237	260	263	266	296	296	296
Graduated college	232	236	239	266	268	269	309	306	308
Type of school									
Public	218	228	229	245	254	257	288	289	292
Private	235	237	240	268	269	264	308	308	312

[1] Excludes persons not enrolled in school.
[2] One quarter to one third of the 9-year-olds did not know their parents' education level.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies the ability to evaluate the appropriateness of the design of an experiment and the skill to apply scientific knowledge in interpreting information from text and graphs. These students also exhibit a growing understanding of principles from the physical sciences. Performers at the 250 level can interpret data from simple tables and make inferences about the outcomes of experimental procedures. They exhibit knowledge and understanding of the life sciences, and also demonstrate some knowledge of basic information from the physical sciences. Performers at the 200 level are developing some understanding of simple scientific principles, particularly in the life sciences. Performers at the 150 level know some general scientific facts of the kind that can be learned from everyday experiences.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress*.

Science proficiency of 13- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1977 to 1992



NOTE: NAEP scores range from 0 to 500.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *NAEP 1992 Trends in Academic Progress.*

Between 1977 and 1992, the average proficiency of 13-year-olds and 17-year-olds increased significantly. Very large differences among the racial/ethnic groups persisted through 1992 with white 13-year-olds scoring as high or higher than black and Hispanic 17-year-olds. Higher levels of parental education were strongly correlated with higher science performance.

Indicator 37. International Achievement Comparison

Scores on international mathematics, science, and reading assessments of 13- and 14-year-olds in selected countries: 1991

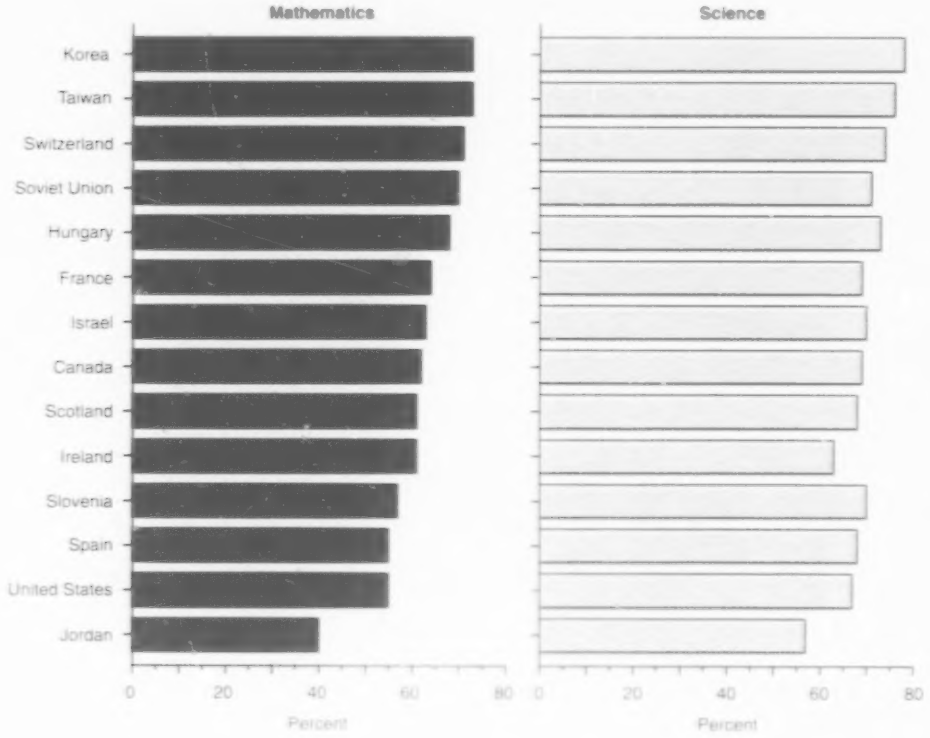
Country	13-year-olds, percent correct		Country	14-year-olds, mean [1]
	Mathematics	Science		Reading
Korea	73	78	Finland	560
Taiwan	73	76	France	549
Switzerland [2]	71	74	Sweden	546
Soviet Union [3]	70	71	New Zealand	545
Hungary	68	73	Hungary	536
France	64	69	Switzerland	536
Israel [4]	63	70	Iceland	536
Canada	62	69	United States	535
Scotland	61	68	Hong Kong	535
Ireland	61	63	Slovenia	532
Slovenia	57	70	Germany (former East)	526
Spain [5]	55	68	Denmark	525
United States	55	67	Canada (British Columbia)	522
Jordan	40	57	Germany (former West)	522
			Norway	516
			Italy	515
			Netherlands	514
			Ireland	511
			Spain	490
			Belgium [6]	481
			Trinidad/Tobago	479
			Thailand	477
			Philippines	430
			Venezuela	417
			Botswana	330

[1] Score distributions are based on a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100.
[2] 15 cantons.
[3] Schools in 14 republics, where instruction is in Russian.
[4] Schools where instruction is in Hebrew.
[5] Includes Spanish speaking schools, except in Cataluna.
[6] Only French-speaking students were tested.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Learning Mathematics* and *Learning Science*. The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *How in the World Do Students Read?*

Indicator 37. International Achievement Comparison

Average percent correct on international mathematics and science assessments of 13-year-olds in selected countries: 1991



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Learning Mathematics* and *Learning Science*.

In a 1991 international assessment in mathematics and science, 13-year-old U.S. students performed at or near the international average in science, and below the average in mathematics. U.S. students were not among the highest performing group in either subject. U.S. 14-year-olds scored near the top among countries in a 1991 reading assessment.

Indicator 38. International Comparison of Educational Systems

Characteristics of educational systems in selected countries: 1991

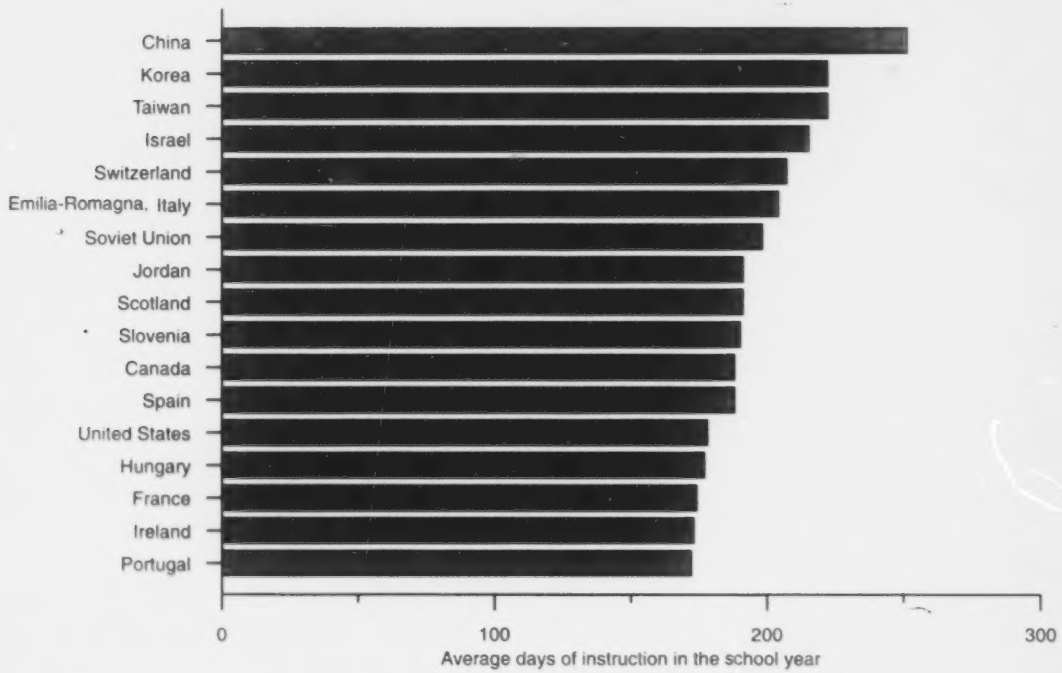
Country	Average days of instruction in the school year[1]	Age for starting school	Average minutes of instruction in the school day[1]	Average number of hours of instruction per school year	Percent of students who spend 2 or more hours on homework daily[2]
China[2,3]	251	6 or 7	305	1,276	35
Korea	222	6	264	977	38
Taiwan	222	6	318	1,177	44
Israel[4]	215	6	278	996	49
Switzerland[5]	207	6 or 7	305	1,052	21
Emilia-Romagna, Italy[2]	204	6	289	983	78
(Former) Soviet Union[6]	198	6 or 7	243	802	52
Jordan	191	6	260	828	54
Scotland	191	6	324	1,031	15
Slovenia	190	5	248	785	27
Canada[7]	188	6	304	953	26
Spain[8]	188	7	285	893	62
United States	178	6	338	1,003	31
Hungary	177	6	223	658	61
France	174	6	370	1,073	55
Ireland	173	6	323	931	66
Portugal[2]	172	6	334	957	30

[1] For 13-year-olds.
[2] Populations with exclusions or low participation.
[3] Includes 20 provinces and cities.
[4] Schools where instruction is in Hebrew.
[5] Fifteen cantons.
[6] Schools in 14 republics, where instruction is in Russian.
[7] Nine provinces.
[8] Includes Spanish speaking schools, except in Cataluna.
—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning Science*.

Indicator 38. International Comparison of Educational Systems

Average number of days per school year, by country: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Learning Science*.

The United States has a shorter school year than many other countries, but the school day is relatively long. In a 1991 study, 12 out of 16 other countries had school years longer than the United States, but only France reported a longer school day. Some countries, such as Korea, averaged an hour less of instructional time per day. Because of the relatively long school day, U.S. schools had more instruction hours per year than 11 out of 16 countries.

Indicator 39. Extracurricular Activities

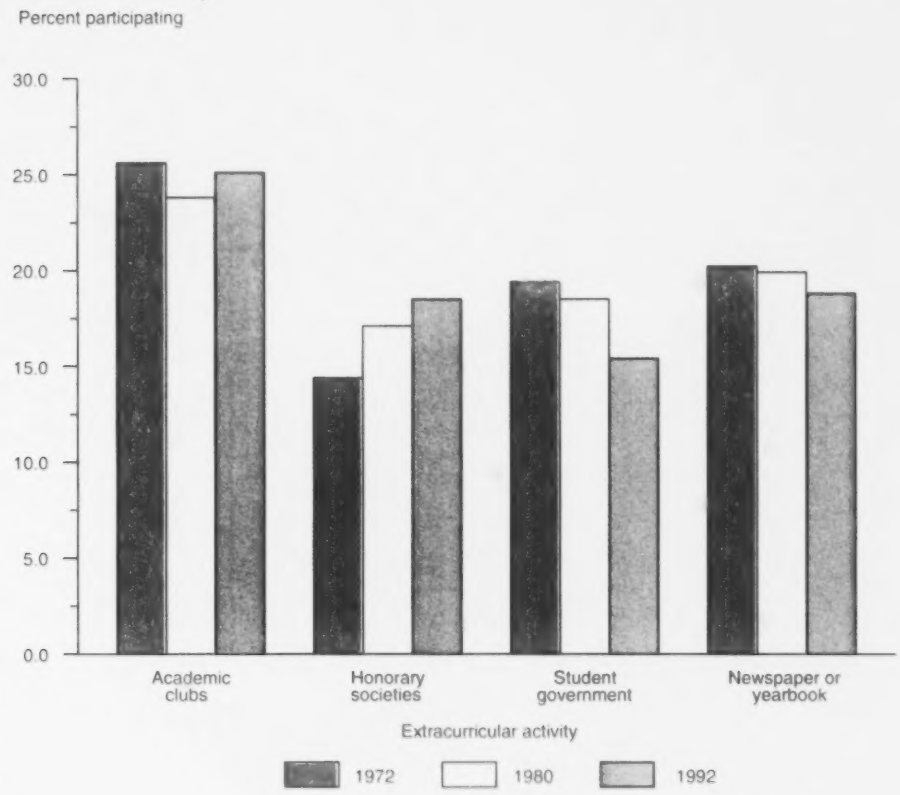
Percent of high school seniors who participate in selected school-sponsored extracurricular activities: 1972, 1980, and 1992

Student and school characteristics	Academic clubs			Honorary societies			Student government			Newspaper or yearbook		
	1972	1980	1992	1972	1980	1992	1972	1980	1992	1972	1980	1992
All seniors	25.6	23.8	25.1	14.4	17.1	18.5	19.4	18.5	15.4	20.2	19.9	18.8
Male	20.3	19.0	22.8	10.7	13.8	14.4	18.1	15.8	13.1	14.7	15.4	14.0
Female	30.9	28.3	27.4	18.1	20.1	22.7	20.8	21.0	17.7	25.5	24.0	23.5
Race/ethnicity												
White	25.0	22.9	25.8	15.1	17.8	19.6	19.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	20.1	19.7
Black	33.1	28.8	20.6	11.7	13.7	14.0	25.3	23.1	16.7	20.7	17.8	14.3
Hispanic	24.2	24.7	22.6	10.2	11.9	12.4	16.0	16.7	14.6	16.2	15.8	16.8
Asian	26.6	29.6	32.3	23.6	23.4	27.2	24.9	23.6	14.6	16.2	21.4	18.9
Math and reading composite test performance quartile												
Lowest	24.6	23.5	18.1	4.8	6.1	5.6	13.9	12.0	10.8	16.6	14.6	12.0
Middle two quartiles	24.3	23.3	23.3	10.1	12.6	11.1	18.4	17.6	14.4	18.7	18.7	17.1
Highest	29.0	27.1	37.1	33.7	36.3	42.2	27.4	25.4	20.2	26.7	27.1	27.9
Socioeconomic status [1]												
Low	24.4	22.6	19.4	10.3	11.1	10.2	14.0	13.3	11.5	17.6	15.7	14.2
Middle	25.2	23.8	24.5	13.2	16.3	16.8	18.6	18.0	15.2	20.2	19.2	17.5
High	27.7	25.7	31.7	21.2	25.1	29.7	26.6	25.2	19.6	22.8	25.3	25.5
High school program												
General	21.2	19.6	18.3	8.1	9.6	9.1	15.1	14.4	11.0	17.1	16.7	14.6
Academic	29.6	28.7	34.2	22.3	29.0	30.9	26.0	26.7	21.6	24.3	26.9	24.9
Vocational	23.8	23.1	14.7	7.3	8.9	5.8	11.9	11.5	8.9	16.0	13.2	11.2

[1] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of 1972, "Base Year" survey; High School and Beyond, "1980 Senior Cohort;" and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "Second Followup" survey.

Change in participation of high school seniors in school-sponsored extracurricular activities, by type of activity: 1980 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, 1980 Senior Cohort survey; and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "Second Followup" survey.

During the 1972 to 1992 period, the proportion of seniors participating in a variety of extracurricular activities changed relatively little. There has been some decline in the percent of students participating in student government and an increase in participation in honorary societies. Academic clubs remained a popular activity, with about 25 percent of seniors participating in 1992.

Indicator 40. After School Activities

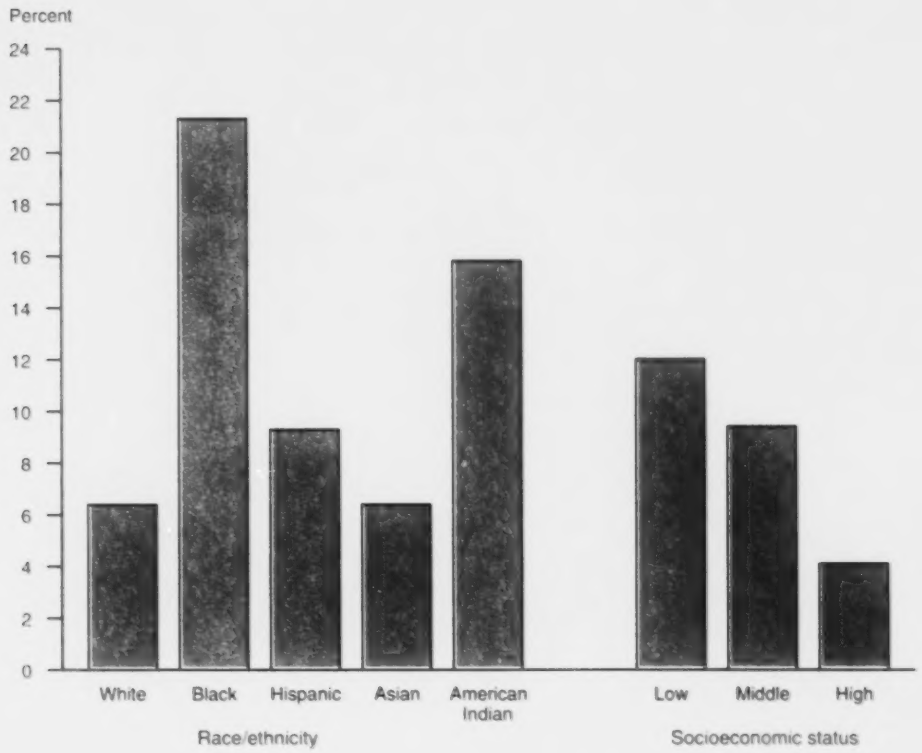
Percent of seniors who say they engage in various activities: 1980 and 1992

Student and school characteristics	Driving around at least once per week		Five or more hours of television on a school night		1992			
					At least once per week			Read more than one hour per week not related to school work
	1980	1992	1980	1992	Use a personal computer [1]	Do things with friends	Do things with parent	
All seniors	59.1	73.3	16.1	8.4	23.7	88.1	66.7	55.4
Male	63.6	74.3	14.7	8.5	28.1	88.2	61.2	53.1
Female	55.2	72.3	17.0	8.4	19.3	88.0	72.1	57.7
Race/ethnicity								
White	60.7	75.7	13.7	6.4	23.9	90.7	68.2	56.3
Black	48.9	67.8	29.0	21.3	23.6	79.8	62.0	51.0
Hispanic	58.6	66.2	21.5	9.3	20.9	82.4	63.8	53.5
Asian	49.1	66.7	15.0	6.4	27.0	85.9	63.4	54.4
American Indian	59.9	53.3	19.7	15.8	23.8	77.2	61.2	59.3
Socioeconomic status [2]								
Low	53.8	69.6	22.7	12.0	18.9	80.8	59.6	51.6
Middle	61.9	75.3	15.8	9.4	23.3	88.1	66.3	55.0
High	59.3	72.4	9.6	4.1	27.7	93.2	71.7	58.6
Control of school								
Public	59.1	73.4	16.6	8.7	23.4	87.5	66.0	55.0
Catholic	62.9	77.8	12.7	7.9	25.2	94.5	73.6	56.0
Other private	51.5	63.0	10.5	4.1	28.0	91.9	72.8	62.9

[1] Other than for school work or games.
[2] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, 1980 Senior Cohort; and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "Second Followup".

Percent of high school seniors who watch more than 5 hours of television on school nights, by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status: 1992



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "Second Followup".

Although there appears to be a negative relationship between television watching and performance on achievement tests, other variables such as socioeconomic characteristics are also negatively related with television watching. Higher SES students were less likely to watch five or more hours of TV on school nights.

Indicator 41. Sports Participation

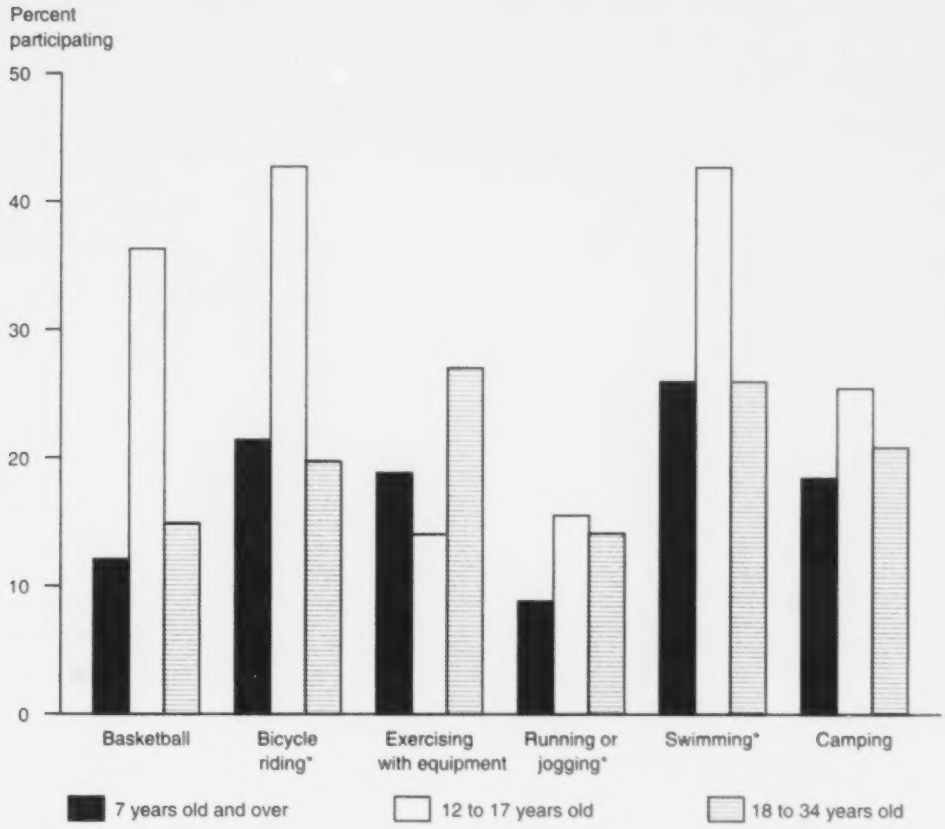
Percent of population 7 years old and over participating in sports activities in the past year, by age: 1986 to 1994

Activity	1986			1990			1994		
	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds [1]	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds [1]	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 34-year-olds [1]
Aerobic exercising [2]	10.2	11.5	16.4	10.4	9.4	17.6	10.0	5.0	17.3
Backpacking	3.7	7.6	5.8	4.8	6.2	6.3	4.2	6.5	6.4
Baseball	6.5	23.8	9.4	6.9	22.9	9.4	6.5	18.9	5.1
Basketball	9.9	35.4	16.8	11.7	41.4	17.2	12.1	36.3	14.9
Bicycle riding [2]	23.1	47.5	23.9	24.6	45.0	24.5	21.4	42.7	19.7
Calisthenics [2]	6.7	14.1	8.8	5.9	10.7	7.0	3.6	5.7	4.8
Camping	19.2	26.0	20.9	20.6	27.3	20.7	18.4	25.4	20.8
Exercise walking [2]	24.9	13.4	22.4	31.8	16.9	25.2	30.4	12.9	28.4
Exercising with equipment [2]	14.9	20.8	26.8	15.7	16.2	25.0	18.8	14.0	27.0
Fishing-fresh water	19.0	24.2	20.7	18.5	21.8	20.0	17.4	21.1	19.5
Fishing-salt water	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.4	4.9	4.7	5.3
Football	5.6	23.4	10.8	6.4	25.5	12.4	6.7	22.6	9.1
Golf	9.3	8.8	11.8	10.2	7.9	11.2	10.6	8.6	13.3
Hiking	7.9	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.6	10.9	12.8	13.2
Hunting/shooting firearms	9.6	12.4	13.4	8.2	10.6	11.3	7.0	9.7	9.0
Racquetball	3.6	5.0	8.3	3.6	3.1	9.0	2.3	2.0	4.9
Running/jogging [2]	10.8	23.2	18.8	10.6	22.8	17.2	8.8	15.5	14.1
Skiing-alpine/downhill	4.5	9.0	9.8	5.1	10.2	10.4	4.6	5.1	7.8
Skiing-cross country	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5
Soccer	3.8	16.3	2.9	4.9	18.7	4.1	5.4	16.1	3.6
Softball	9.7	22.1	15.9	8.9	19.3	13.5	7.8	16.3	11.1
Swimming [2]	33.8	56.0	41.8	30.0	52.8	38.1	25.9	42.6	25.9
Tennis	8.4	19.1	16.9	8.2	18.4	15.3	5.0	9.5	7.2
Volleyball	9.7	24.5	18.5	10.3	28.5	18.4	7.5	19.3	11.9

[1] Data are not available in same age categories for each year.
[2] Participant engaged in activity at least six times in the year.

SOURCE: National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports Participation in 1986*, Series I; and *Sports Participation in 1988–1991*, Series I; and unpublished data.

Participation in sports activities, by age: 1994



*Participated in activity at least six times in the year.

SOURCE: National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports Participation in 1986*, Series I; and *Sports Participation in 1988± 1991*, Series I; and unpublished data.

Teenagers are more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than other age groups. Compared with 18- to 34-year-olds, 12- to 17-year-olds are more likely to participate in most organized group sports, bicycle riding, and swimming, but less likely to participate in aerobics, exercise walking, or exercising with equipment.

Indicator 42. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Employment status of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1993

Year	Males			Females		
	Total	White [1]	Black [1]	Total	White [1]	Black [1]
			Percent employed [2]			
1970	32.5	34.9	15.5	28.1	30.3	13.9
1975	34.4	38.2	10.6	31.5	34.7	12.4
1980	35.3	39.3	14.6	34.1	38.5	10.5
1985	30.2	34.0	13.4	31.4	35.6	11.8
1989	36.3	40.0	20.2	39.1	42.6	23.8
1990	31.6	35.5	15.1	31.3	35.1	16.6
1991	29.1	33.8	10.2	32.7	37.9	10.3
1992	29.4	33.6	11.7	28.8	33.2	10.0
1993	28.9	33.3	9.8	31.1	36.0	13.0
			Percent employed full time [2]			
1970	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6
1975	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
1980	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
1985	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
1989	2.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
1990	2.1	2.3	[3]	1.1	1.3	0.4
1991	0.9	1.1	[3]	1.1	1.3	0.6
1992	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	[3]
1993	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
			Percent employed part time [2]			
1970	27.1	29.1	12.6	26.5	28.6	11.8
1975	27.4	30.3	8.4	29.1	32.3	9.8
1980	29.7	33.0	12.1	32.8	37.0	9.9
1985	27.2	30.5	12.8	30.2	34.1	11.6
1989	33.8	37.1	19.2	37.9	41.4	23.0
1990	29.5	33.2	15.0	30.1	33.8	16.3
1991	28.2	32.8	10.2	31.5	36.6	9.6
1992	27.8	31.7	11.3	28.0	32.2	9.9
1993	27.8	32.2	9.1	30.0	34.8	12.0
			Unemployment rate [4]			
1970	16.5	15.1	33.3	16.0	14.9	32.1
1975	17.4	16.9	25.7	19.2	17.9	36.1
1980	19.8	17.4	43.3	16.8	15.3	39.6
1985	20.8	18.7	41.2	19.0	15.6	50.8
1989	16.7	15.1	27.0	10.7	9.3	22.5
1990	16.8	15.4	31.8	16.0	13.9	34.0
1991	21.0	18.5	40.7	18.6	15.4	50.0
1992	20.7	17.3	48.1	20.1	17.9	44.7
1993	21.5	18.4	51.0	18.0	16.0	35.3

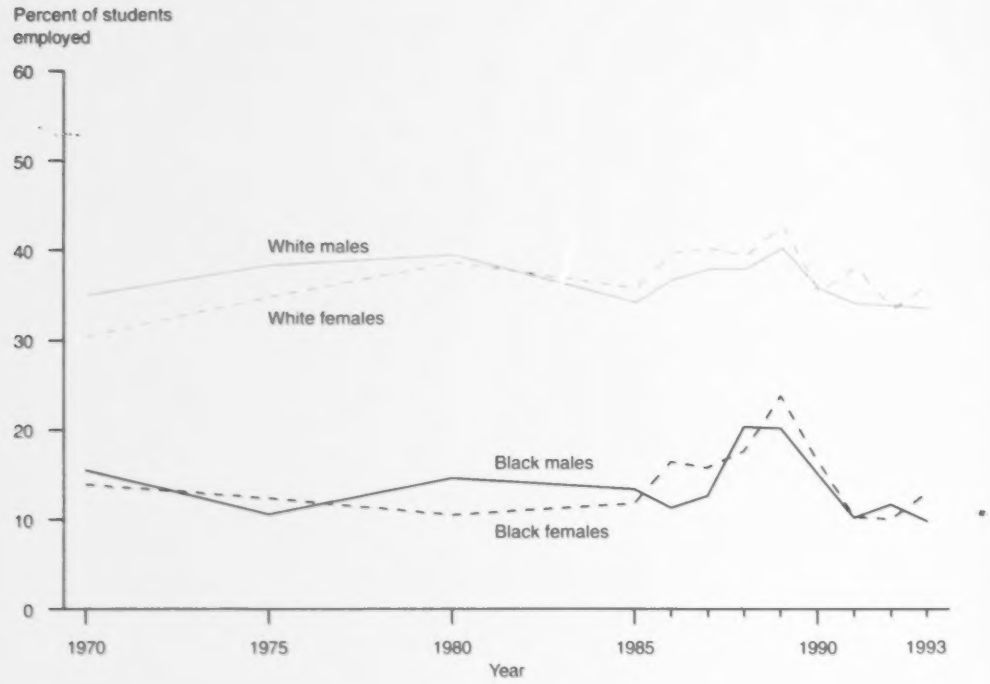
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Full-time and part-time employment figures through 1985 exclude agricultural employment, but they are included in the percentage employed.
[3] Less than .05 percent.
[4] The unemployment rate is the percentage of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

NOTE: Part-time workers are persons who work less than 35 hours per week.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

Indicator 42. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Employment rate of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

The employment rate of 16- and 17-year-old male students showed some changes during the 1970 to 1993 period, fluctuating with the overall economy. The employment rate of female students was higher in 1993 than in 1970, but exhibited some of the same fluctuations as were seen in the male rate. Between 1989 and 1993, there was a decline in the employment rates for 16- and 17-year-olds, especially among black youth. Employment rates for whites were three times higher than those for blacks in 1993. Unemployment rates for black students were correspondingly higher than for white students.

Indicator 43. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

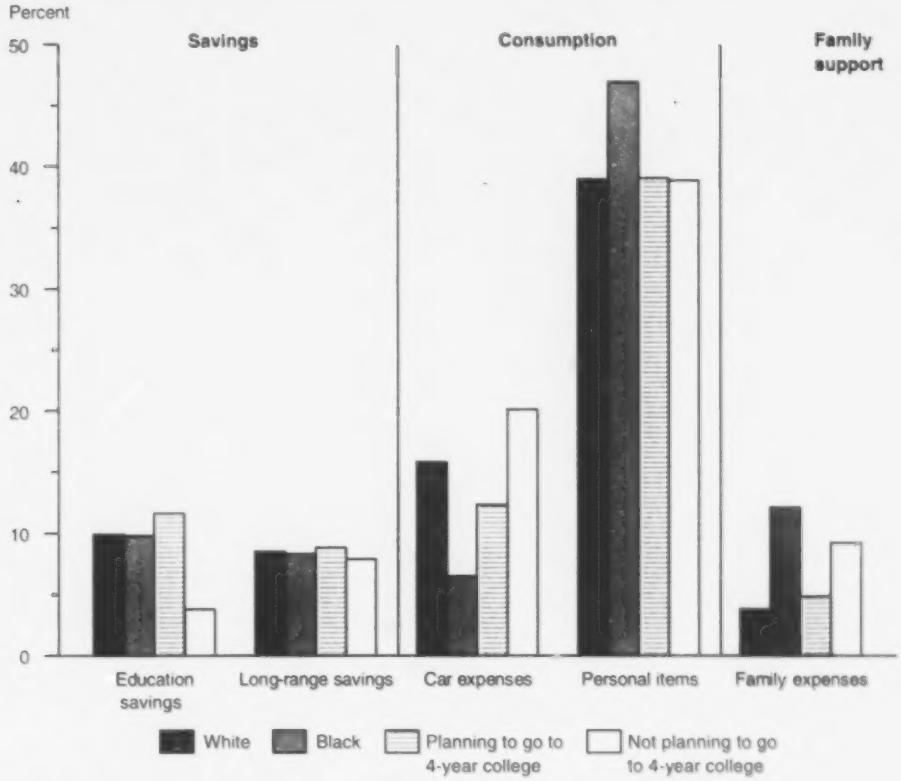
Spending patterns of employed high school seniors, by sex, race, and college plans: 1981, 1991, and 1992

Type of expense and portion of earnings spent	Percent of 1981 seniors	Percent of 1991 seniors	Percent of 1992 seniors						
			Total	Sex		Race		Planning to go to 4-year college	Not planning to go to 4-year college
				Male	Female	White	Black		
Savings for education									
None or only a little	70.2	72.4	73.0	75.7	70.4	72.5	73.7	69.1	84.8
Some	12.4	10.6	11.1	10.1	11.8	11.7	9.3	12.5	6.7
About half	6.4	7.7	6.3	5.1	7.4	6.0	7.2	6.8	4.7
Most	6.4	4.5	5.5	4.8	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.5	2.4
All or almost all	4.6	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.4	5.1	1.4
Car expenses									
None or only a little	62.4	57.0	59.9	54.6	65.0	56.8	76.5	63.5	49.0
Some	14.7	16.1	15.4	17.9	13.1	16.3	12.2	14.0	19.3
About half	11.1	11.0	10.5	12.6	8.4	11.1	4.8	10.0	11.7
Most	6.6	9.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	9.5	3.6	7.3	10.7
All or almost all	5.3	6.9	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.3	2.9	5.0	9.4
Long-range savings									
None or only a little	70.7	71.2	72.0	72.8	71.5	71.4	73.1	71.8	73.3
Some	13.4	15.3	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.8	13.8	11.1
About half	7.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.7	4.9	5.7	7.7
Most	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.9
All or almost all	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.3	5.1	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.0
Personal items									
None or only a little	24.6	23.1	25.9	26.6	24.3	24.6	28.7	25.2	28.6
Some	19.1	20.3	18.3	17.6	19.1	19.2	13.4	18.9	16.3
About half	17.1	16.5	16.7	19.5	14.4	17.3	11.1	16.9	16.3
Most	16.8	16.5	15.6	15.5	15.6	16.4	14.3	15.9	14.7
All or almost all	22.4	23.5	23.5	20.7	26.6	22.5	32.6	23.1	24.1
Family expenses									
None or only a little	82.0	80.7	80.3	82.5	78.8	86.4	65.2	83.0	72.5
Some	9.7	8.4	9.9	9.7	9.2	7.2	17.3	8.7	13.0
About half	3.6	4.9	4.0	3.0	4.9	2.6	5.5	3.5	5.3
Most	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.3	3.9	1.9	2.4
All or almost all	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.8	2.5	8.2	2.9	6.8

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future, 1981, 1991* and *1992*.

Indicator 43. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

Percent of employed high school seniors spending "most" or "all or almost all" of their earnings on selected expenses, by race and college plans: 1992



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future, 1992.*

In 1992, about two-fifths percent of working high school seniors said that they spent "most" or "all or almost all" of their earnings on personal items such as clothing, records, and recreation. Black students contributed more of their earnings to meet family expenses than did white students. About 12 percent of those planning to attend a 4-year college were saving "most" or "all or almost all" of their money for education.

Indicator 44. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditures of urban households, by age of head: 1984 to 1993

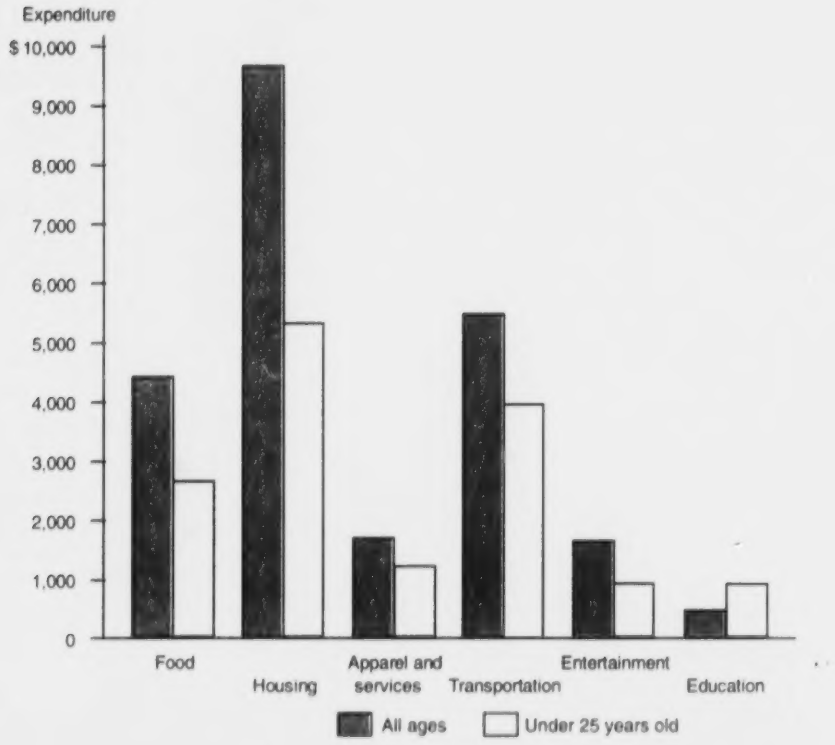
Expenditure	Annual expenditures per household, 1993		Percent of expenditures							
			All ages				Under 25 [1]			
	All ages	Under 25 [1]	1984	1987	1990	1993	1984	1987	1990	1993
Total annual expenditure	$30,692	$17,468	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	4,399	2,631	15.0	15.0	15.1	14.3	15.5	15.3	16.7	15.1
Food at home	2,735	1,339	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.7
Food away from home	1,664	1,293	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.4	7.7	8.1	8.9	7.4
Alcoholic beverages	268	304	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7
Housing	9,636	5,297	30.4	31.0	31.3	31.4	27.9	30.0	29.3	30.3
Shelter	5,415	3,297	15.9	17.0	17.7	17.6	16.9	18.8	18.3	18.9
Fuels, utilities, and public service	2,112	1,082	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	6.2
Household operations	469	156	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
House furnishings and equipment	1,230	600	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4
Apparel and services	1,676	1,198	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	7.0	6.2	6.3	6.9
Men and boys	426	274	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6
Women and girls	658	332	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9
Children under 2 years old	79	104	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other clothing products and services	264	241	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.4
Transportation	5,453	3,948	19.6	18.8	18.1	17.8	24.6	23.7	21.2	22.6
Health care	1,776	349	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.0
Entertainment	1,626	910	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2
Personal care	385	228	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Reading	166	72	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Education	455	907	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.2
Tobacco and smoking supplies	268	202	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Miscellaneous	715	266	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.5
Cash contributions	961	95	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5
Personal insurance and pensions	2,908	1,061	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1

[1] The age of the reference person. The reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to, "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other household members is determined.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1990, and unpublished data.

Average annual expenditures of urban households, by type of expenditure and age of head: 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, unpublished data.

As might be expected with their lower incomes, urban households headed by young adults under 25 spent less than the average household in almost every category in 1993. Young adults spent a higher proportion of their money on apparel and services, transportation, and education than others. By contrast, they spent a lower percentage of their funds on cash contributions, health care, and insurance and pensions than the average household.

HEALTH

Indicator 45. Health Insurance

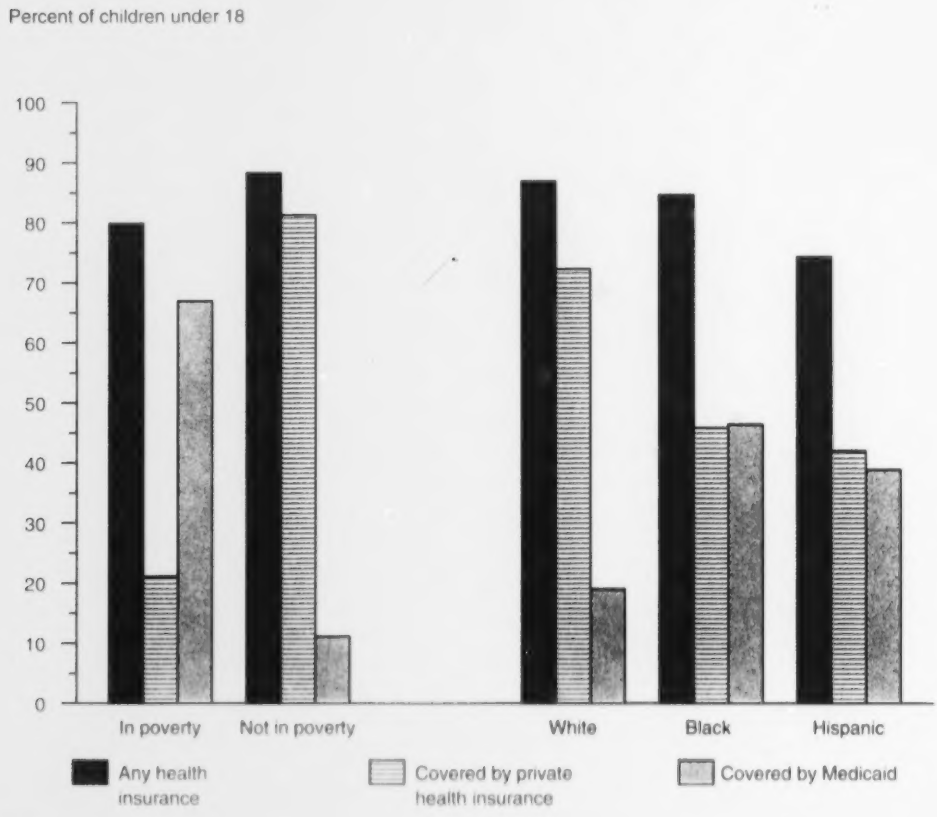
Percent of population with health insurance, by age, poverty status, race/ethnicity, and type of coverage: 1993

Age, poverty status, and race/ethnicity	Any health insurance [1]	Covered by private health insurance	Covered by Medicaid [2]	Covered by Medicare
Total, all ages	84.7	70.3	12.2	12.8
Under 18 years	86.4	67.6	23.8	0.1
18 to 24 years	73.2	61.5	11.7	0.6
25 to 34 years	78.4	68.3	9.5	1.2
35 to 44 years	83.2	75.7	6.3	1.6
45 to 54 years	86.1	79.0	5.2	2.8
55 to 59 years	87.3	79.1	5.6	5.1
60 to 64 years	85.8	74.4	6.0	9.9
65 years and over	98.8	66.0	8.8	95.5
		Under age 18		
Poverty status [3]				
In poverty	79.9	21.1	67.0	0.2
Not in poverty	88.3	81.3	11.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity				
White	86.9	72.3	19.0	0.1
Black	84.6	45.8	46.4	0.1
Hispanic [4]	74.3	42.0	38.9	0.1

[1] Includes Medicare, Medicaid, and private health insurance during part or all of the year.
[2] Persons covered by Medicaid may also be covered by private insurance.
[3] Poverty is defined as 100 percent of the poverty level and below. Poverty level for a family of four was $14,763 in 1993.
[4] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Percent of children under 18 years old covered by Medicaid or private health insurance, by poverty status and race/ethnicity: 1993



NOTE: Hispanics may be of any race

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Children from poor families were less likely to be covered by health insurance than children from other families. Medicaid was a critical factor in reducing the gap in health insurance coverage between poverty and nonpoverty children to 8 percentage points. Many children still were not covered by health insurance. About 20 percent of poverty children and 12 percent of nonpoverty children were not covered by health insurance.

Indicator 46. AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

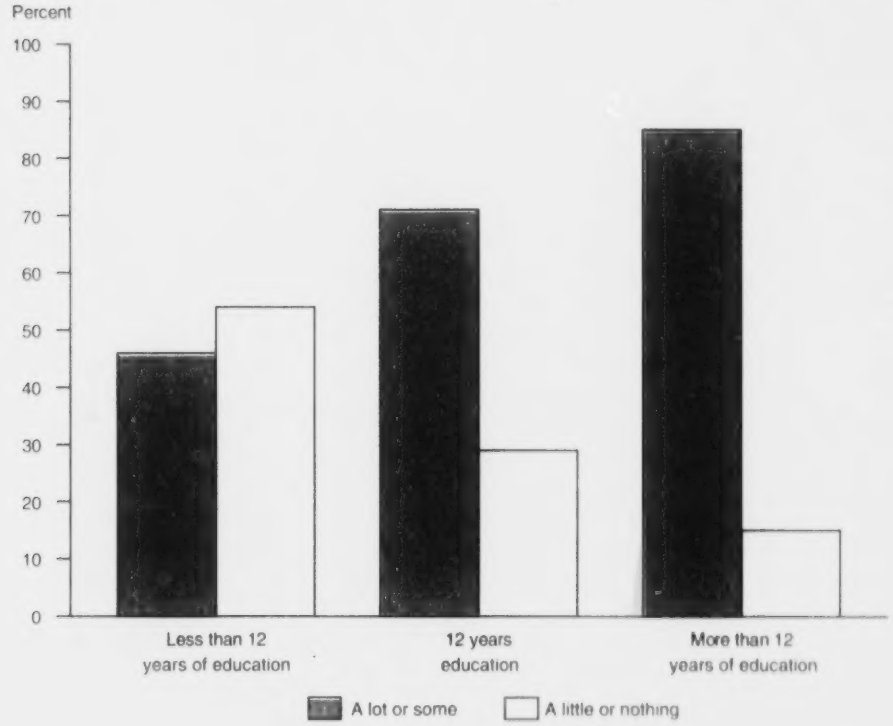
Percent of persons 18 years old and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes, by selected characteristics: 1992

AIDS knowledge and attitude	Total	Age		Sex		Years of school completed		
		18–29 years	30–49 years	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How much would you say you know about AIDS?								
A lot	26	31	31	26	27	14	23	36
Some	45	50	50	45	45	32	48	49
A little	21	17	17	22	20	32	24	13
Nothing	7	2	3	7	7	22	5	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.								
True	85	92	90	87	83	75	85	91
False	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4
Don't know	10	5	6	9	12	21	10	5
AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.								
True	87	90	92	88	86	68	87	96
False	3	3	3	3	4	6	4	2
Don't know	10	7	6	9	10	26	9	3
Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children 10–17 years of age?								
Yes	75	55	76	64	84	64	74	79
No	25	43	23	35	16	36	25	20
Have any or all of your children 10–17 years of age had instruction at school about AIDS?								
Yes	76	64	77	72	80	72	77	78
No	8	20	8	7	10	9	8	8
Don't know	15	15	15	20	10	19	15	14
What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?								
High	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Medium	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Low	29	38	33	31	27	17	26	37
None	64	53	60	62	67	72	68	57
Don't know	3	2	3	3	3	6	3	2
N/A-High chance of already having the AIDS virus	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data*, no. 225 and no. 243.

Indicator 46. AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

Self-reported knowledge of persons 18 years old and over about AIDS, by level of education: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data*, no. 225 and no. 243.

More educated persons believe they know more about AIDS than those with less education. Fifty-four percent of those with less than 12 years of education reported that they knew little or nothing about AIDS, yet 72 percent reported they had no chance of getting the disease. However, only 15 percent of those with more than 12 years of education reported knowing little or nothing and 57 percent reported no chance of getting AIDS. More women than men, 84 percent as compared with 64 percent, reported discussing AIDS with their children 10 to 17 years of age.

Indicator 47. Athletics and Exercise

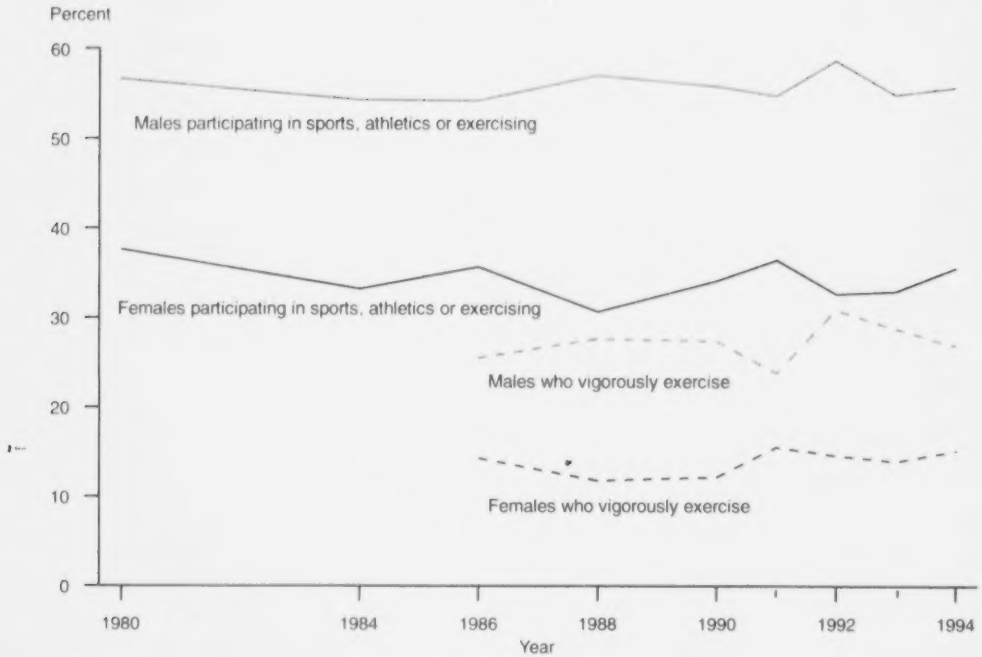
Percent of high school seniors who participate in sports, athletics or exercise, by sex: 1980 to 1994

Sex and activity	1980	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising								
Every day or almost every day	47.3	44.4	43.6	46.0	45.9	45.6	43.8	45.2
At least once a week	25.2	23.8	23.8	24.3	24.4	25.8	23.5	23.6
Once or twice a month	12.5	13.5	14.9	11.6	12.3	11.5	13.2	13.5
A few times a year	9.8	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.5	9.6	11.4	10.2
Never	5.2	6.8	6.7	7.8	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.5
Exercise vigorously [1]								
Every day	—	19.5	19.3	20.2	19.8	22.2	20.9	20.6
Almost every day	—	16.3	14.9	15.2	17.4	15.5	13.6	15.7
Most days	—	16.1	15.1	18.3	14.0	16.2	16.1	16.5
Sometimes	—	24.4	25.8	23.2	25.3	24.0	24.5	22.4
Seldom	—	18.4	18.6	16.5	17.1	16.0	18.2	18.2
Never	—	5.3	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.5
Males								
Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising								
Every day or almost every day	56.7	54.2	57.0	55.8	54.7	58.6	54.8	55.6
At least once a week	22.8	21.6	21.1	23.2	22.4	20.0	21.1	23.8
Once or twice a month	10.4	9.9	10.3	8.2	9.5	8.1	9.0	8.6
A few times a year	6.5	8.7	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	8.9	6.6
Never	3.6	5.5	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5
Exercise vigorously [1]								
Every day	—	25.5	27.6	27.4	23.8	30.8	28.7	26.8
Almost every day	—	20.1	18.7	17.5	21.5	19.4	15.3	18.7
Most days	—	17.2	15.8	19.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	15.5
Sometimes	—	18.7	21.6	19.4	22.6	18.2	21.3	19.6
Seldom	—	14.1	12.0	11.3	12.8	11.5	13.4	12.6
Never	—	4.5	4.2	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.6	6.8
Females								
Actively participate in sports, athletics or exercising								
Every day or almost every day	37.6	35.6	30.6	34.1	36.4	32.6	32.9	35.5
At least once a week	27.8	25.8	27.0	26.2	26.1	31.8	26.3	24.1
Once or twice a month	14.9	17.4	19.5	15.2	15.5	14.7	17.0	17.9
A few times a year	13.0	13.3	14.5	13.7	14.0	12.3	14.1	13.5
Never	6.7	7.9	8.4	10.8	8.0	8.7	9.7	8.9
Exercise vigorously [1]								
Every day	—	14.3	11.8	12.2	15.5	14.6	13.9	15.1
Almost every day	—	12.6	11.4	12.3	13.5	11.8	12.2	12.8
Most days	—	15.2	14.4	17.6	14.0	17.1	16.3	17.5
Sometimes	—	29.8	29.5	27.5	28.4	29.0	27.3	25.2
Seldom	—	22.3	24.8	22.4	21.2	20.4	22.7	23.3
Never	—	5.7	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.0	7.6	6.0

[1] Includes jogging, swimming, calisthenics, or other active sports.
—Data not available.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Percent of high school seniors who participate in sports, athletics or exercise every day or almost every day, by sex: 1980 to 1994



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

About one quarter of high school seniors said that they seldom or never exercised vigorously in 1994. This proportion has shown only small fluctuations since 1986. On the other hand, more than one-third of seniors reported vigorous exercise every day or nearly every day. Males were more likely to participate extensively in athletic activities or exercise than females.

Total number of reported cases of selected youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1993

Year	Polio	Measles	Tuberculosis [1]	Gonorrhea [2]	Syphilis [2]	AIDS
1950	33,300	319,124	121,742	286,746	217,558	—
1955	28,985	555,156	77,368	236,197	122,392	—
1960	3,190	441,703	55,494	258,933	122,538	—
1965	61	261,904	49,016	324,925	112,842	—
1970	31	47,351	37,137	600,072	91,382	—
1975	8	24,374	33,989	999,937	80,356	—
1980	9	13,506	27,749	1,004,029	68,832	—
1985	7	2,822	22,201	911,419	27,131	8,249
1986	8	6,282	22,768	900,868	27,883	12,932
1987	6	3,655	22,517	780,905	35,147	21,070
1988	9	3,396	22,436	719,536	40,117	31,001
1989	5	18,193	23,495	733,151	44,540	33,722
1990	7	27,786	25,701	690,169	50,223	41,595
1991	5	9,643	26,283	544,057	42,687	43,672
1992	4	2,237	26,673	502,458	34,102	45,472
1993	3	312	25,313	440,149	26,546	[3] 103,691

—Data not reported.
[1] Data for 1975 and later years are not entirely comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting criteria.
[2] Civilian cases only.
[3] Includes HIV positive.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

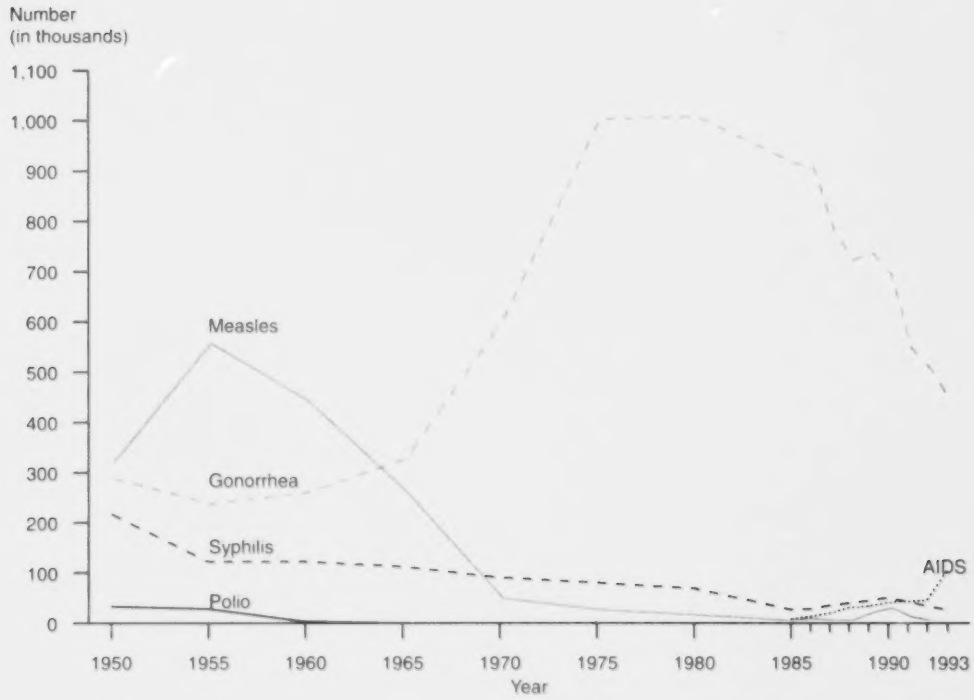
Number of reported cases of selected diseases among 15- to 24-year-olds: 1981 to 1993

Disease and age	1981	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Polio						
15 to 19	2	0	—	1	—	—
20 to 24	0	0	—	—	1	—
Measles						
15 to 19	466	0	3,106	1,096	325	27
20 to 24	128	251	2,540	657	163	24
Tuberculosis						
15 to 19	656	464	577	601	587	580
20 to 24	1,542	1,208	1,290	1,370	1,387	1,263
Gonorrhea						
15 to 19 [1]	243,432	218,821	183,865	159,784	141,660	116,974
20 to 24 [1]	374,562	341,645	200,625	170,832	151,427	119,739
Syphilis						
15 to 19 [1]	4,173	3,132	5,184	4,674	3,828	2,940
20 to 24 [1]	8,792	7,717	11,224	9,637	7,481	5,469
AIDS						
15 to 19	—	30	148	132	133	[2] 487
20 to 24	—	349	1,567	1,386	1,376	[2] 3,771

—Data not collected.
[1] Civilian cases only.
[2] Includes HIV positive.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Total number of reported cases of selected youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Since 1950, young people have benefitted from dramatic strides made against such diseases as polio and measles. While the number of cases of gonorrhea increased enormously between 1965 and 1975, it has declined since 1980. Syphilis and measles have been declining since 1990. The number of reported cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) more than doubled since 1990.

Indicator 49. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use

Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among high school seniors, by substance and frequency of use: 1975 to 1994

Substance and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1980	Class of 1985	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994
	Percent reporting having ever used drugs							
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	64.4	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0
Alcohol [1]	90.4	93.2	92.2	89.5	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4
Any illicit drug	55.2	65.4	60.6	47.9	44.1	40.7	42.9	45.6
Marijuana only	19.0	26.7	20.9	18.5	17.2	15.6	16.2	18.0
Any illicit drug other than marijuana [2]	36.2	38.7	39.7	29.4	26.9	25.1	26.7	27.6
Selected illicit drugs:								
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	9.4	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	40.7	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2
PCP	—	9.6	4.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.8
	Percent reporting use of drugs in the previous 30 days							
Cigarettes	36.7	30.5	30.1	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2
Alcohol [1]	68.2	72.0	65.9	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Any illicit drug	30.7	37.2	29.7	17.2	16.4	14.4	18.3	21.9
Marijuana only	15.3	18.8	14.8	9.2	9.3	8.1	10.4	13.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana [2]	15.4	18.4	14.9	8.0	7.1	6.3	7.9	8.8
Selected illicit drugs:								
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
LSD	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	25.7	14.0	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0
PCP	—	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7

—Data not available.

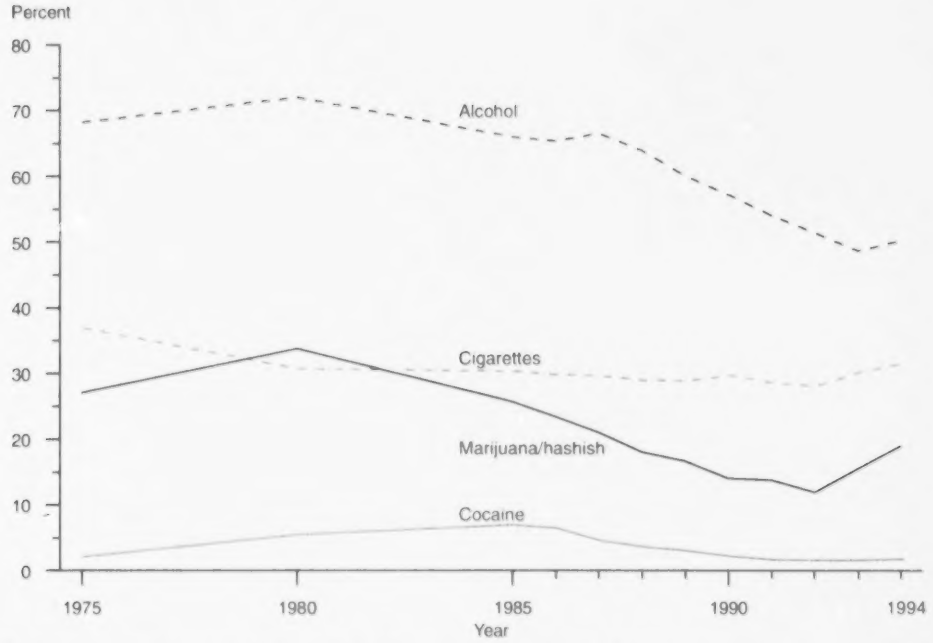
[1] Beginning in 1993, the question was changed to indicate that "a drink" meant "more than a few sips."

[2] Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NOTE: A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Percent of seniors reporting cigarettes, alcohol, and drug use in the previous 30 days, by substance: 1975 to 1994



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The percentage of seniors who reported having ever used illicit drugs increased from 1975 to 1980, but declined from 65 percent to 41 percent between 1980 and 1992. The proportion then rose to 46 percent in 1994. The proportion of seniors reporting drug use in the previous 30 days declined from 37 percent in 1980 to 14 percent in 1992, before rising to 22 percent in 1994. The proportion using alcohol in the previous 30 days declined from 72 percent in 1980 to 50 percent in 1994. Student use of cigarettes slowly declined between 1975 and 1992, but then rose slightly. Marijuana/hashish remains the most frequently used illicit drug by a wide margin, but those reporting ever having used it declined from 60 percent of students in 1980 to 33 percent in 1992 but rose to 38 percent in 1994.

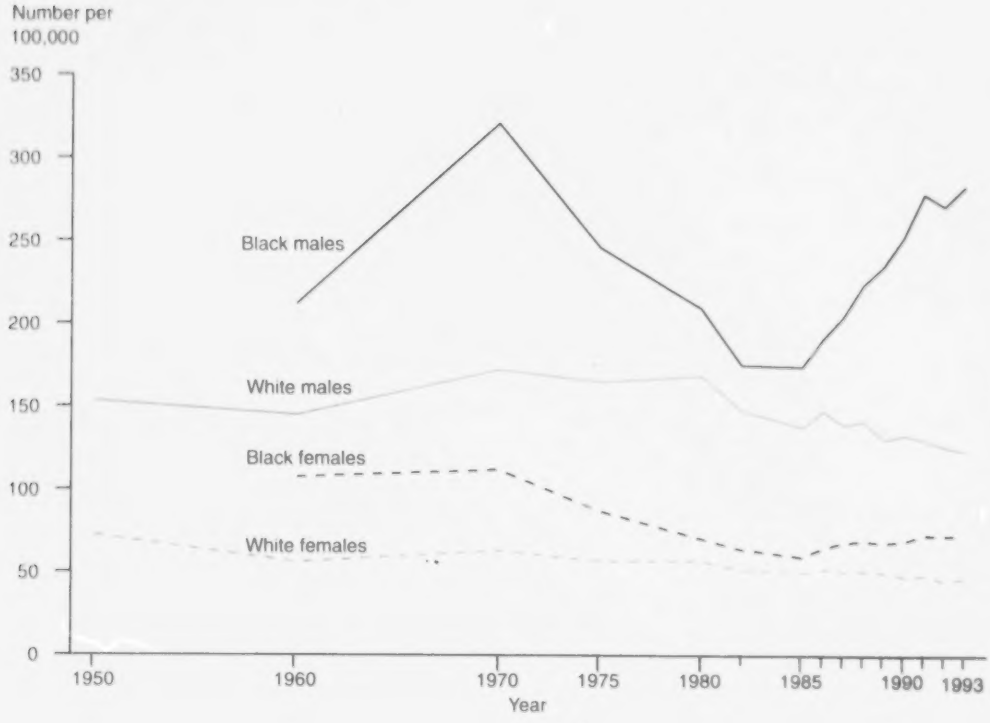
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 5 to 34 years old, by sex, age, and race: 1950 to 1993

Year	Males and females			Males			Females		
	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
All races									
1950	60.1	128.1	178.7	70.9	167.9	216.5	48.9	89.1	142.7
1960	46.6	106.3	146.4	55.7	152.1	187.9	37.3	61.3	106.6
1970	41.3	127.7	157.4	50.5	188.5	215.3	31.8	68.1	101.6
1975	35.2	117.3	140.6	43.3	174.1	198.9	26.8	59.8	83.6
1980	30.6	115.4	135.5	36.7	172.3	196.1	24.2	57.5	75.9
1985	26.3	95.9	123.4	31.6	141.1	178.0	20.8	49.9	68.9
1988	25.8	102.1	135.4	30.9	151.0	196.7	20.4	52.1	74.0
1989	25.7	97.6	140.0	30.5	142.4	204.4	20.6	50.9	75.7
1990	24.0	99.2	139.2	28.5	147.4	204.3	19.3	49.0	74.2
1991	23.6	100.1	139.1	28.7	148.0	204.0	18.3	50.0	74.2
1992	22.6	97.4	135.0	27.5	144.8	199.9	17.4	47.9	70.1
1993	23.6	97.6	142.6	27.4	144.1	211.4	19.6	49.2	73.7
White									
1950	56.4	111.7	148.3	67.2	152.4	185.3	45.1	71.5	112.8
1960	43.9	99.1	123.6	52.7	143.7	163.2	34.7	54.9	85.0
1970	39.1	115.8	129.9	48.0	170.8	176.6	29.9	61.6	84.1
1975	33.4	110.0	119.2	40.9	163.6	166.4	25.5	55.3	72.1
1980	29.1	112.0	118.4	35.0	167.0	171.3	22.9	55.5	65.4
1985	24.8	92.9	108.4	29.9	136.3	157.1	19.4	48.4	58.9
1988	23.9	95.1	116.2	28.9	139.7	169.6	18.6	49.2	61.7
1989	23.8	89.5	120.6	28.4	128.6	177.0	19.0	48.4	63.1
1990	22.3	89.7	119.3	26.4	131.3	176.1	17.9	45.9	61.5
1991	22.0	88.5	119.4	26.5	128.2	176.1	17.2	46.6	61.7
1992	20.8	84.7	115.5	25.5	124.1	172.9	15.9	43.2	57.0
1993	21.9	84.3	125.2	26.1	121.7	186.2	17.6	44.9	62.9
Black									
1960 [1]	64.5	157.9	333.0	75.1	212.0	402.5	53.8	107.5	273.2
1970	55.5	212.4	381.2	67.1	320.6	559.5	43.8	111.9	231.0
1975	45.5	165.2	315.2	57.0	246.0	484.0	34.0	87.0	168.0
1980	39.0	138.3	269.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	30.5	70.5	150.0
1985	34.8	115.9	235.4	41.3	174.1	347.4	28.1	59.5	136.3
1988	36.0	145.2	275.4	42.1	223.3	409.7	29.8	69.0	155.5
1989	36.3	150.7	285.7	43.5	234.5	425.6	29.0	68.0	161.0
1990	34.4	159.9	287.5	41.2	252.2	430.8	27.5	68.7	159.5
1991	34.2	174.9	284.5	42.4	278.1	425.5	25.8	72.6	158.6
1992	33.4	171.3	277.1	40.8	270.7	413.2	25.9	72.3	155.0
1993	33.2	177.4	270.9	35.4	282.8	409.5	31.0	72.4	146.5

[1] Includes all races except white.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vols. 38, 39, and 42; and unpublished tabulations.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by sex and race: 1950 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vols. 38, 39, and 42; and unpublished tabulations.

The death rates of young adults 15 to 24 years old generally declined between 1970 and 1985 and have fluctuated since then. Young men have died each year at nearly triple the rate of young women since the late 1980s. Also, between 1950 and 1993, the decline in the death rate for women was much larger than that for men. There has been a recent surge in death rates for 15- to 24-year-old black males–from 174 per 100,000 in 1985 to 283 in 1993. Death rates are higher for blacks than for whites, especially among men.

Indicator 51. Causes of Death

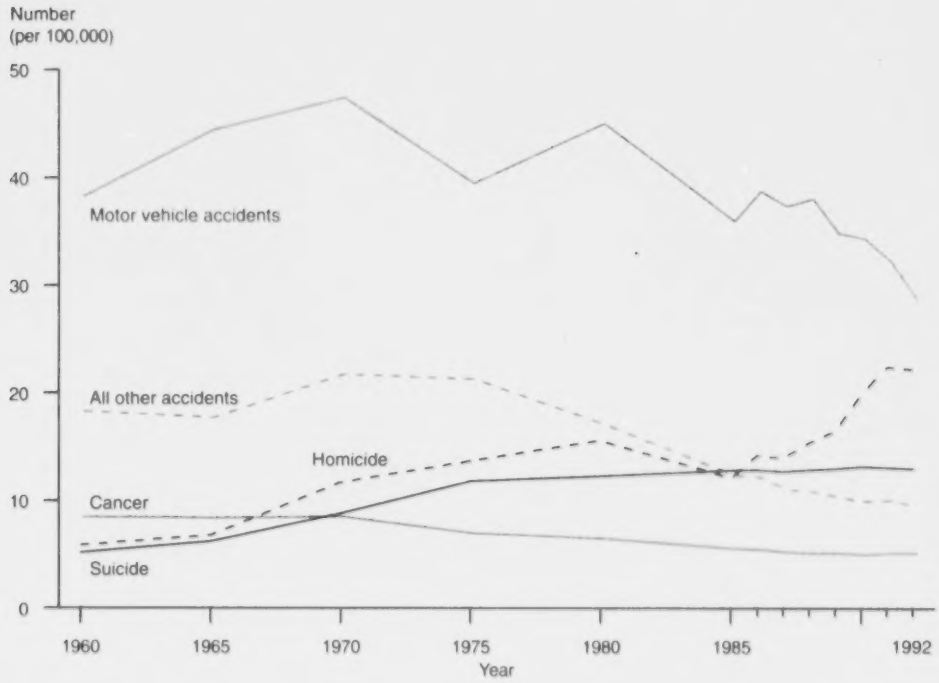
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 5 to 24 years old, by age and cause of death: 1960 to 1992[1]

Cause of death	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
5 to 14 years old											
All causes	46.6	42.2	41.3	35.2	30.6	26.3	25.8	25.7	24.0	23.6	22.5
Motor vehicle accidents	7.9	8.9	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.2
All other accidents	11.3	9.8	9.9	9.4	7.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.1
Suicide	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Males, white	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Females, white	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Males, black	(2)	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.3	(2)	(2)	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Females, black	(2)	(2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Homicide[3]	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Males, white	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Females, white	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Males, black	1.4	2.2	4.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9
Females, black	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.4
Cancer	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
Heart disease	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pneumonia/influenza	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
15 to 24 years old											
All causes	106.3	109.3	127.7	117.3	115.4	95.9	102.1	97.6	99.2	100.1	95.6
Motor vehicle accidents	38.0	44.2	47.2	39.2	44.8	35.7	37.8	34.6	34.1	32.0	28.5
All other accidents	18.1	17.5	21.5	21.1	16.9	12.2	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.3
Suicide	5.2	6.2	8.8	11.8	12.3	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.0
Males, white	8.6	9.6	13.9	19.6	21.4	22.7	23.4	22.5	23.2	23.0	22.7
Females, white	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Males, black	4.1	8.1	10.5	12.7	12.3	13.3	14.5	16.6	15.1	16.4	18.0
Females, black	(2)	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2
Homicide[3]	5.9	6.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	12.1	15.4	16.5	19.9	22.4	22.2
Males, white	4.4	4.9	7.9	11.2	15.5	11.2	11.5	12.3	15.4	16.9	17.5
Females, white	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.0	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.1
Males, black	46.4	57.1	102.5	89.0	84.3	65.9	101.4	114.2	138.3	158.9	154.4
Females, black	11.9	12.3	17.7	20.3	18.4	14.2	17.5	17.4	18.9	21.6	19.4
Cancer	8.3	8.2	8.3	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
Heart disease	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
Pneumonia/influenza	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6

[1] Some data have been revised from previously published figures.
[2] Less than .05 percent.
[3] Includes legal intervention.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II—Mortality, Part A*, various years and *Monthly Vital Statistics vol. 43, no. 6, Supplement, 1995* (corrected).

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by cause of death: 1960 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II–Mortality, Part A*, various years and *Monthly Vital Statistics vol. 43, no. 6, Supplement, 1995* (corrected).

Deaths of persons 15 to 24 years old have been largely attributable to behavioral causes. Since 1960, motor vehicle accidents have been by far the leading cause of death, followed by other accidents, homicides and suicides. However, during the late 1980s and early 1990s a rapid rise in the homicide rates and continuing drop in the motor vehicle deaths brought the two rates relatively close together. For young black males the homicide rate has increased dramatically in recent years, from 66 per 100,000 in 1985 to 154 per 100,000 in 1992. Meanwhile, the death rates from diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and pneumonia have shown some declines.

Indicator 52. Victims of Violent Crime

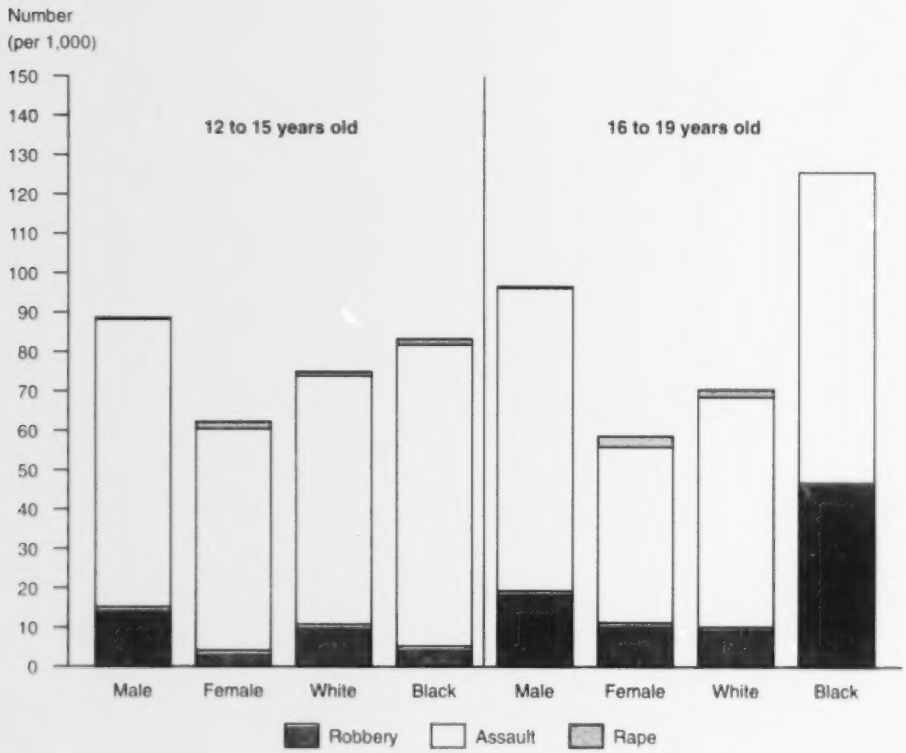
Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by type of crime and characteristics of victim: 1988 and 1992

Age, sex, and race	Total, 1988	1992			
		Total [1]	Robbery	Assault	Rape
Total					
12 to 15 years old	56.9	75.7	9.8	64.8	[2] 1.1
16 to 19 years old	72.0	77.9	15.4	60.9	[2] 1.6
20 to 24 years old	—	70.1	11.4	56.0	2.6
25 years old and over	—	20.0	4.2	15.5	0.3
Male					
12 to 15 years old	71.1	88.6	15.2	73.0	[2] 0.3
16 to 19 years old	89.0	96.5	19.3	76.8	[2] 0.5
20 to 24 years old	—	87.0	15.5	68.9	[2] 2.6
Female					
12 to 15 years old	41.5	62.2	[2] 4.1	56.3	[2] 1.9
16 to 19 years old	54.7	58.7	11.3	44.5	[2] 2.8
20 to 24 years old	—	53.4	7.4	43.3	[2] 2.7
White					
12 to 15 years old	55.5	75.0	10.8	63.1	[2] 1.1
16 to 19 years old	68.9	70.5	10.2	58.3	[2] 2.0
20 to 24 years old	—	67.5	7.8	57.1	[2] 2.6
Black					
12 to 15 years old	64.5	83.3	[2] 5.3	76.5	[2] 1.5
16 to 19 years old	92.9	125.5	46.7	78.8	[2] 0.0
20 to 24 years old	—	102.4	34.5	64.2	[2] 3.7

—Data not available.
[1] Subcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.
[2] Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991 and 1992.*

Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by age, sex, race, and crime: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992.*

With the exception of white 16- to 19-year-olds, the violent crime victimization rate for young people was higher in 1992 than in 1988. Sixteen to 19-year-olds were more likely to be victimized than people over 20. Since 1988, the victimization rate for 12- to 15-year-olds increased more dramatically than the rate for 16- to 19-year-olds. In 1992, the rate for 16- to 19-year-olds was 78 per 1,000 while it was 20 per 1,000 for those 25 years old and over. Males had a much higher victimization rate than of females at all ages.

CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES

Indicator 53. Volunteer Work and Community Affairs

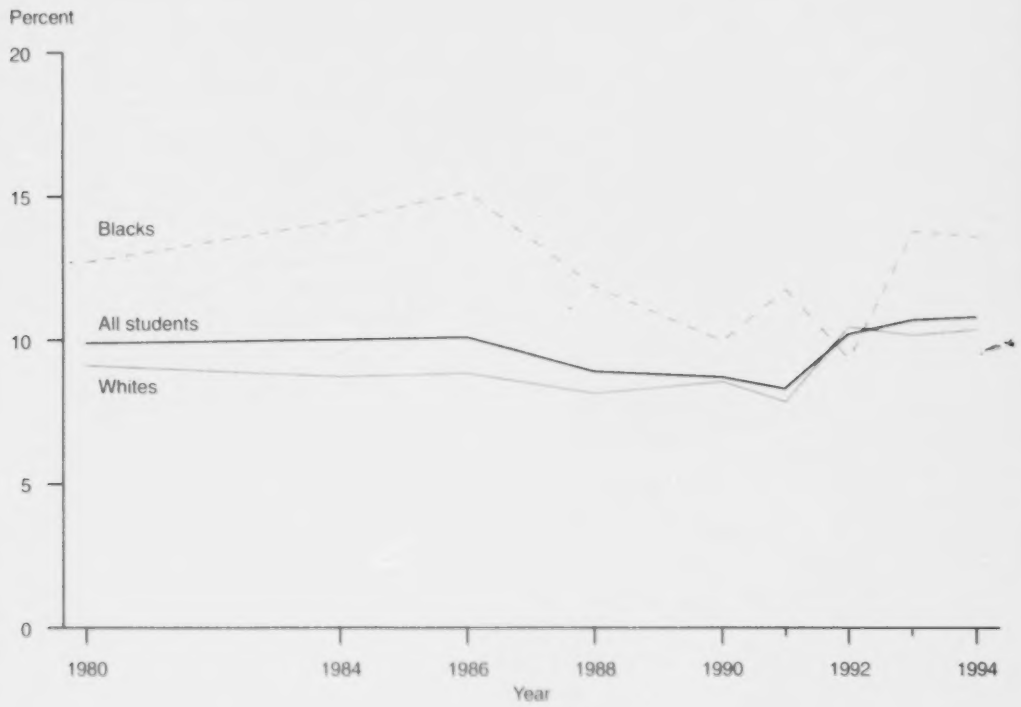
Percent of high school seniors who participate in community affairs or volunteer work by sex and race: 1980 to 1994

Participation	1980	1984	1986	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
All students									
Almost every day	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.2
At least once a week	7.4	7.4	8.4	6.3	6.9	5.9	7.4	8.0	7.6
Once or twice a month	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.0	14.6	16.5	15.0	17.2
A few times a year	45.2	44.9	44.9	45.4	43.3	44.6	41.7	44.0	44.8
Never	30.9	31.0	31.0	32.3	35.1	32.4	31.6	30.3	27.2
Males									
Almost every day	2.4	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7
At least once a week	7.3	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.8	5.2	7.3	6.6	6.9
Once or twice a month	13.6	13.2	11.6	12.3	11.8	12.0	14.2	12.2	15.6
A few times a year	44.2	40.1	43.2	43.9	43.1	42.0	41.4	44.5	43.3
Never	32.6	37.2	37.1	36.5	37.8	38.2	34.5	34.3	31.4
Females									
Almost every day	2.6	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.4
At least once a week	7.3	8.3	10.1	7.2	8.0	6.9	7.5	9.4	8.5
Once or twice a month	15.0	15.4	16.1	14.4	14.7	17.4	19.2	17.6	18.8
A few times a year	46.6	49.8	46.9	47.4	43.7	47.1	42.4	44.3	46.3
Never	28.6	24.4	25.1	27.9	31.5	26.5	27.9	25.7	23.0
Whites									
Almost every day	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.9
At least once a week	7.0	6.5	7.7	5.6	7.2	6.1	7.9	7.7	7.5
Once or twice a month	14.8	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.4	14.4	17.6	15.5	17.2
A few times a year	47.3	46.1	46.5	46.5	44.4	46.6	42.6	45.2	47.5
Never	28.7	30.3	30.3	31.5	33.7	31.1	29.4	29.2	24.9
Blacks									
Almost every day	3.9	4.1	2.9	3.0	4.8	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.9
At least once a week	8.9	10.1	12.3	8.9	5.2	7.3	5.9	9.9	8.7
Once or twice a month	13.2	12.5	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.5	16.8	16.0	17.2
A few times a year	37.4	43.0	40.4	41.6	37.9	43.0	37.0	37.2	35.7
Never	36.5	30.3	30.4	32.0	37.7	30.8	36.8	33.1	33.6

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 53. Volunteer Work and Community Affairs

Percent of high school seniors who participate in community affairs or volunteer work at least once per week by race: 1980 to 1994



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of seniors participating in volunteer work has grown in recent years. After showing little change during the 1980s the proportion of seniors who participated in volunteer activities at least once a month rose from 22 percent in 1990 to 28 percent in 1994. About 10 percent of seniors reporting participating in volunteer activities at least once per week, including 14 percent of blacks and 10 percent of whites.

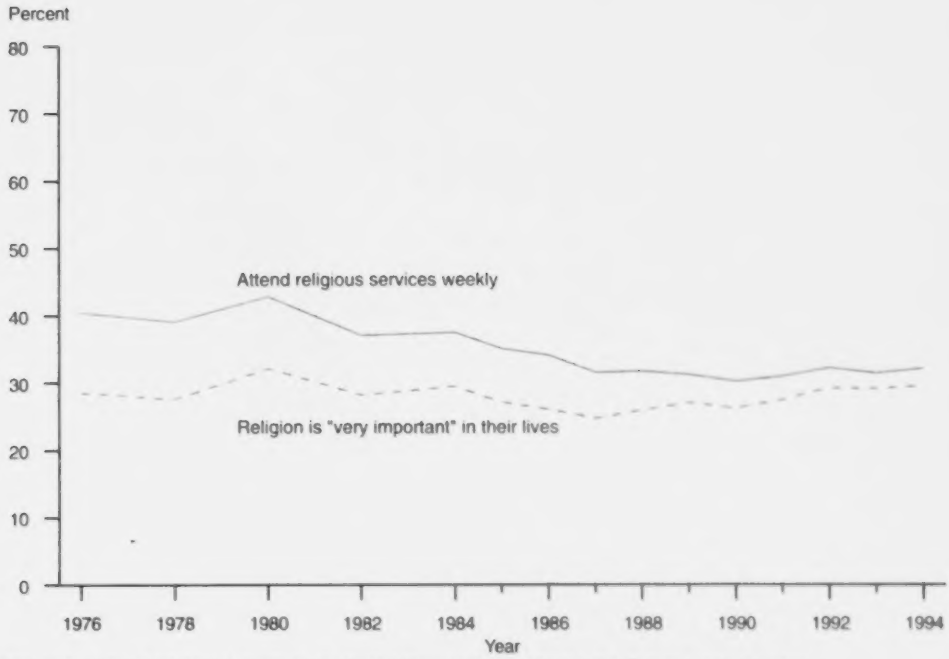
Indicator 54. Religion

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1994

Year	Attending religious services (in percent)				Importance of religion in my life (in percent)			
	Weekly	1 to 2 times per month	Rarely	Never	Very important	Pretty important	A little	Not important
1976	40.7	16.3	32.0	11.0	28.8	30.5	27.8	12.9
1978	39.4	17.2	34.4	9.0	27.8	33.0	27.9	11.2
1980	43.1	16.3	32.0	8.6	32.4	32.6	25.3	9.8
1982	37.3	17.4	35.8	9.6	28.4	33.0	27.9	10.7
1984	37.7	16.2	35.8	10.2	29.7	32.6	26.7	11.0
1985	35.3	16.6	37.0	11.1	27.3	32.4	27.6	12.7
1986	34.3	16.8	36.9	12.0	26.3	32.7	27.8	13.3
1987	31.8	15.6	39.6	13.0	24.9	31.7	28.8	14.5
1988	31.9	17.3	39.0	11.7	26.1	31.9	28.4	13.6
1989	31.4	16.6	38.5	13.5	27.2	30.3	27.8	14.7
1990	30.4	15.7	39.7	14.1	26.4	29.5	28.7	15.5
1991	31.2	16.8	37.6	14.4	27.7	30.0	27.0	15.3
1992	32.4	17.6	36.3	13.8	29.4	29.8	26.2	14.6
1993	31.6	16.4	37.6	14.4	29.3	28.6	27.2	14.9
1994	32.3	16.5	36.8	14.3	29.6	28.6	26.4	15.4

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1994



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of high school seniors who attend religious services every week showed little change between 1976 and 1980, but then declined from 43 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 1987. There was little change after that. This pattern was mirrored to some extent by the changes in the proportion who felt that religion was ``very important'' or ``pretty important'' in their lives, which dropped from 65 percent in 1980 to 57 percent in 1987. The percentage was 58 percent in 1994.

Indicator 55. Values

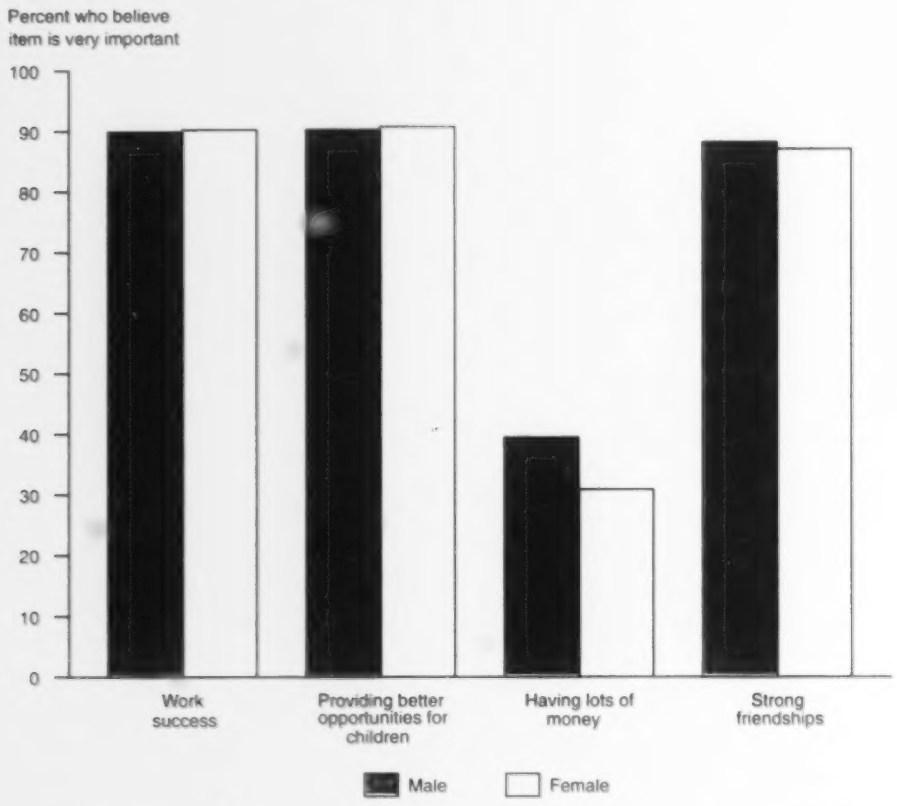
Percent of 1972, 1982, and 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1974 to 1994

Values	1972 seniors in 1974 (2 years after high school)		1982 seniors in 1984 (2 years after high school)		Percent of 1992 seniors				
					1992		1994 (2 years after high school)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Being successful in work	81.2*	74.9	88.7	84.2	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.9	90.3
Finding steady work	74.7	59.9	87.4	83.3	87.1	88.6	89.7	88.7	90.7
Having lots of money	17.8	9.1	35.8	20.9	45.3	29.4	35.2	39.5	30.9
Being a leader in the community	8.5	4.4	13.7	6.4	—	—	—	—	—
Correcting inequalities	16.6	18.2	13.3	13.9	17.0	23.6	—	—	—
Having children	—	—	42.7	56.3	39.0	49.2	—	—	—
Having a happy family life	83.1	86.7	86.1	90.2	—	—	—	—	—
Providing better opportunities for my children	59.5	61.6	72.1	69.9	74.5	76.5	90.5	90.3	90.8
Living closer to parents or relatives	8.3	12.4	15.6	20.1	15.2	18.7	—	—	—
Moving from area	8.3	7.4	10.5	9.1	20.7	20.1	—	—	—
Having strong friendships	76.5	74.7	80.1	79.7	79.8	80.0	87.6	88.1	87.0
Having leisure time	60.9	55.1	74.5	72.0	65.3	62.0	—	—	—

—Question not asked.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study" First Followup study, "High School and Beyond" Second Followup survey, and "National Education Longitudinal Study," Second and Third Followup surveys.

Percent of 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were ``very important,'' by sex: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, ``National Longitudinal Study'' First Followup study, ``High School and Beyond'' Second Followup survey, and ``National Education Longitudinal Study,'' Second and Third Followup surveys.

A 1994 survey of 1992 high school seniors found that males and females had very similar life values and goals. In contrast to earlier comparisons in 1974 and 1984, women were equally likely as men to feel that being successful in work and finding steady work was very important. Another important change from the earlier period was an increase in the importance attributed to ``providing better opportunities for my children.''

Indicator 56. Job Satisfaction

Satisfaction of the high school class of 1992 with their jobs, by sex, high school program, and graduation status: 1994

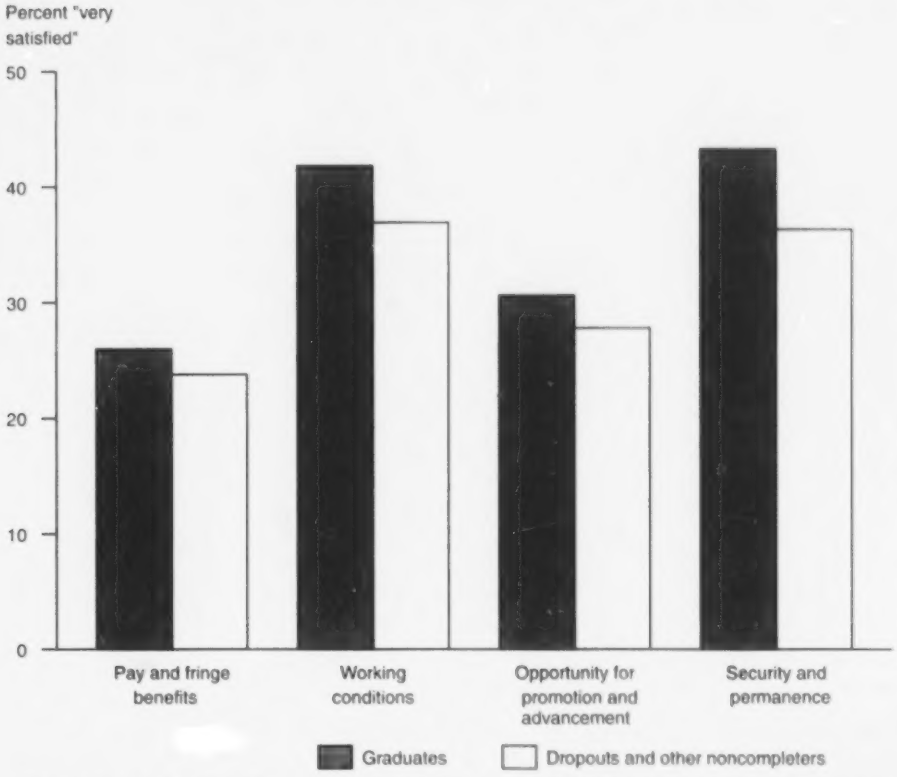
Job value	High school graduates from the class of 1992, not enrolled in postsecondary education [1]						Dropouts and other noncompleters [2]
	Total	Sex		High school program [3]			
		Male	Female	Academic	General	Vocational	
Pay and fringe benefits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	26.0	28.3	23.0	25.4	25.2	27.8	23.8
Somewhat satisfied	50.7	51.0	50.2	52.9	50.2	53.0	48.4
Dissatisfied	23.3	20.7	26.8	21.7	24.6	19.2	27.8
Importance and challenge	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	34.9	36.2	33.3	32.8	33.7	38.0	30.7
Somewhat satisfied	47.8	47.9	47.7	50.9	49.8	45.5	47.7
Dissatisfied	17.3	15.9	19.1	16.3	16.6	16.5	21.6
Working conditions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	41.8	39.4	45.0	41.9	41.4	44.5	36.9
Somewhat satisfied	43.2	45.0	40.8	44.7	43.4	40.2	44.9
Dissatisfied	15.0	15.6	14.1	13.5	15.3	15.4	18.2
Opportunity for promotion and advancement	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	30.6	33.3	27.0	30.0	30.4	30.7	27.8
Somewhat satisfied	34.1	34.6	33.5	37.7	34.0	33.5	30.2
Dissatisfied	35.3	32.1	39.5	32.3	35.6	35.9	42.0
Opportunity to use past training and education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	29.2	29.9	28.2	26.4	28.0	34.4	21.7
Somewhat satisfied	41.1	41.4	40.8	42.5	41.6	38.8	40.9
Dissatisfied	29.7	28.8	31.0	31.1	30.4	26.8	37.4
Security and permanence	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	43.2	44.6	41.4	47.3	42.2	46.3	36.3
Somewhat satisfied	33.0	32.5	33.6	32.6	32.0	32.2	31.6
Dissatisfied	23.8	22.9	25.1	20.1	25.8	21.5	32.1
Opportunity to further education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very satisfied	29.6	31.8	26.6	29.9	28.4	32.1	24.0
Somewhat satisfied	31.9	32.1	31.7	34.4	32.4	31.7	28.0
Dissatisfied	38.5	36.1	41.8	35.7	39.2	36.1	48.0

[1] Includes persons receiving diplomas and GED credentials by the spring of 1994. Excludes working persons who were enrolled full-time or part-time in postsecondary education. Persons not in labor force and unemployed are excluded.
[2] Dropouts from the class of 1992 may have left school any time after the middle of the 8th grade. Also includes some who still enrolled in high school in 1994.
[3] Last high school program reported by students. Excludes students in special education, alternative, and other programs.

NOTE: References to the class of 1992 are based on students who were 8th graders in 1988 and who would be expected to have graduated in 1992. This group includes students who did not complete high school until later as well as persons who dropped out between 1988 and 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

Satisfaction of the high school class of 1992 with their jobs by graduation status: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

Young workers who were not enrolled in college expressed mixed feelings about their jobs. Graduates from the class of 1992 appeared only slightly more satisfied with their job's pay and opportunity for promotion than high school dropouts. Large proportions were dissatisfied with these aspects of their jobs. For example, 35 percent of the graduates and 42 percent of the dropouts were dissatisfied with their job's opportunity for promotion. Male and female graduates generally had similar attitudes about their jobs, except females were slightly more likely to express dissatisfaction with the job's pay and opportunity and more likely to express satisfaction with the job's working conditions.

Indicator 57. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 to 1992

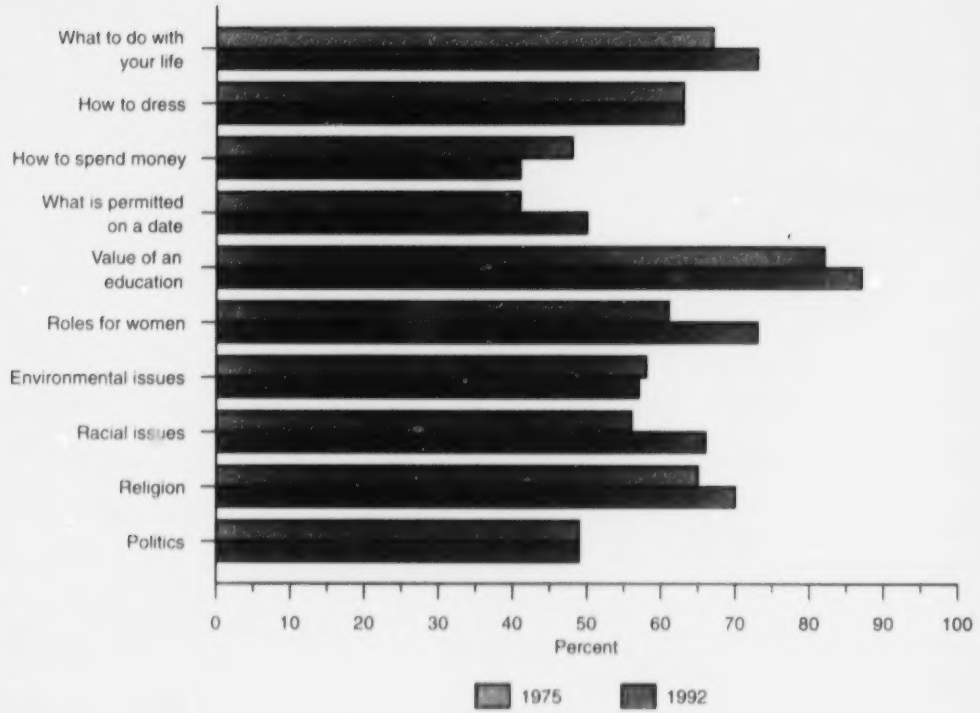
Topic	1975	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
What to do with your life	67	74	72	72	72	71	73	71	70	73
How to dress	63	68	66	65	64	64	63	62	62	63
How to spend money	48	47	44	43	42	42	42	41	39	41
What is permitted on a date	41	48	46	46	45	49	50	47	48	50
Value of an education	82	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86	87
Roles for women	61	69	70	71	71	72	69	71	71	73
Environmental issues	58	54	53	50	50	48	53	55	57	57
Racial issues	56	61	63	62	62	63	64	64	67	66
Religion	65	72	69	70	68	69	68	69	70	70
Politics	49	49	52	49	46	46	51	48	51	49

NOTE: Includes students reporting "very similar" or "mostly similar" views.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 57. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1992



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

High school seniors of 1992 agreed more with their parents on six out of ten important topics than seniors in 1975. The level of agreement remained about the same for three other areas, and decreased in only one area, "how to spend money." Most seniors (87 percent) agreed with their parents on the value of an education. Only about half or fewer of the seniors were in agreement with their parents on how to spend money, what is permitted on a date, and politics.

Indicator 58. Arrests

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1993

Year	Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age [1]		
	14 to 17 years [2]	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1950	4.1	12.9	9.9
1955	21.2	20.0	20.1
1960	47.0	41.5	34.6
1965	75.9	52.8	40.0
1970	104.3	74.4	44.9
1975	121.3	89.5	49.4
1980	125.5	113.8	61.4
1981	130.5	119.1	66.2
1982	120.0	117.5	68.0
1983	117.3	118.3	71.6
1984	104.6	101.9	61.6
1985	118.6	117.0	72.7
1986	118.1	118.9	73.3
1987	123.1	122.8	78.0
1988	117.0	117.0	—
1989	114.9	130.2	82.8
1990	131.8	126.2	83.7
1991	116.0	120.0	78.8
1992	126.9	129.5	87.5
1993	130.3	126.1	85.4

—Data not available

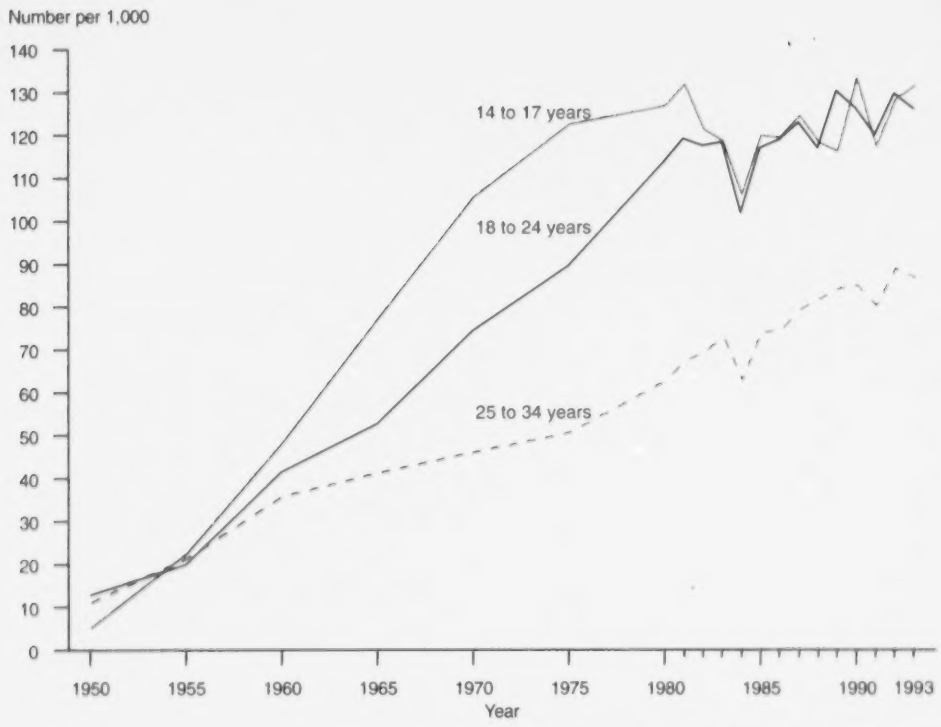
[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once.

[2] The arrest rate is an approximation for years 1950 to 1960. The rate for 1965 to 1990 is based on the number of arrests of all persons under 18 per 1,000 persons in the population 14 to 17 years old. The 14- to 17-year-old arrest rate includes arrests of persons aged 13 and younger. 1991 to 1993 data for 14- to 17-year-olds include arrests for 13-year-olds but does not include arrests for children 12 years old and younger. Data for 1950 to 1960 and for 1991 to 1993 are not directly comparable to data for 1965 to 1990.

NOTE: Some fluctuations in arrest rates are caused by changes in the response rates of law enforcement agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States*, various years.

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* various years. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States,* various years.

The number of arrests per 1,000 of 14- to 17-year-olds increased 13 percent between 1989 and 1993. Arrest rates for young adults between 14 and 24 years old were much higher in 1993 than two or three decades earlier. In 1950, there were 13 arrests per 1,000 for 18- to 24-year-olds. By 1993 the rate was 126 per 1,000. Most of the increase in the arrest rates occurred between 1950 and 1980. Since 1980, the rates have fluctuated.

Indicator 59. Types of Crime

Persons arrested, by type of charge and age: 1969 to 1993

Charge	Arrests, 1993		Number of arrests per 1,000 14- to 17-year-olds[1]				Number of arrests per 1,000 18- to 24-year-olds[1]			
	Percent of offenders under 18	Percent of offenders 18 to 24	1969	1979	1991[2]	1993[2]	1969	1979	1991	1993
Total arrests	17.1	27.5	96.5	129.0	116.0	130.3	66.2	110.0	120.0	126.1
Serious crimes[3]	29.3	25.9	34.4	50.5	48.7	45.2	13.9	23.9	24.2	24.4
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	16.2	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Forcible rape	16.3	26.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Robbery	28.2	33.7	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
Aggravated assault	15.3	26.8	1.2	2.4	4.0	4.9	1.5	3.0	4.0	4.6
Burglary	34.3	28.5	8.8	13.7	8.2	7.2	3.3	5.4	3.9	3.8
Larceny/theft	31.3	23.4	17.4	26.7	27.5	23.8	5.5	11.3	11.7	11.4
Motor vehicle theft	44.6	28.7	4.7	4.3	5.3	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Arson	49.3	17.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All others[4]	14.0	28.8	62.1	64.0	82.0	85.7	52.1	57.4	95.6	104.7
Other assaults	16.2	24.8	2.9	5.1	9.1	9.7	3.3	5.2	8.1	9.3
Forgery/counterfeiting	7.3	32.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Fraud	4.8	27.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.6	3.1	3.6
Stolen property	27.0	34.0	0.9	2.1	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8
Vandalism	45.6	24.3	5.0	7.8	8.0	6.9	0.7	2.2	2.6	2.5
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	23.3	35.9	1.0	1.5	2.8	3.5	1.3	1.9	2.4	3.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.1	24.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.8
Sex offenses	18.7	19.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Drug abuse	9.6	31.9	3.7	6.9	4.5	6.6	5.3	8.7	9.7	12.1
Gambling	7.6	20.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Drunk driving	0.9	22.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	2.8	13.0	12.0	10.7
Liquor law violations	21.9	52.0	4.6	8.4	7.8	6.5	4.5	6.2	9.6	8.5
Drunkenness	2.3	20.8	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.0	8.8	10.1	5.8	4.9
Disorderly conduct	20.0	30.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.9	8.0	9.8	7.2	7.2
Vagrancy	13.0	21.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.2

[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once. Arrests for those under 18 may include some persons below 14 years old. Data for 1991 and 1993 include all arrests of 13-year-olds.

[2] Data since 1991 may not be comparable to previous years.

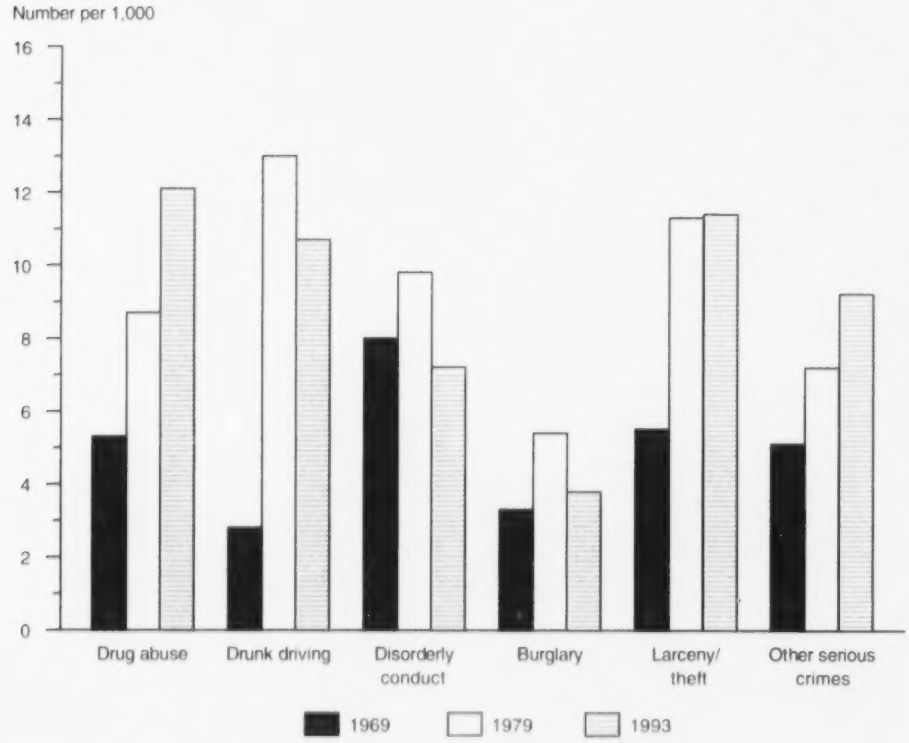
[3] 1969 figures for serious crimes include data on manslaughter by negligence.

[4] Includes other charges not listed separately.

NOTE: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979, 1991, and 1993;* Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1969, 1979, and 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979, and 1993*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

In 1993, about 55 percent of those arrested for serious crimes were under 25 years old. The number of arrests per 1,000 young adults 18 to 24 years old doubled between 1969 and 1993. The largest percentage increase was in arrests for drunk driving which climbed from 3 per 1,000 to 11 per 1,000 between 1969 and 1993. Other large increases occurred in arrests for larceny and theft, assault, fraud, drug abuse, and liquor law violations.

Indicator 60. Educational Aspirations

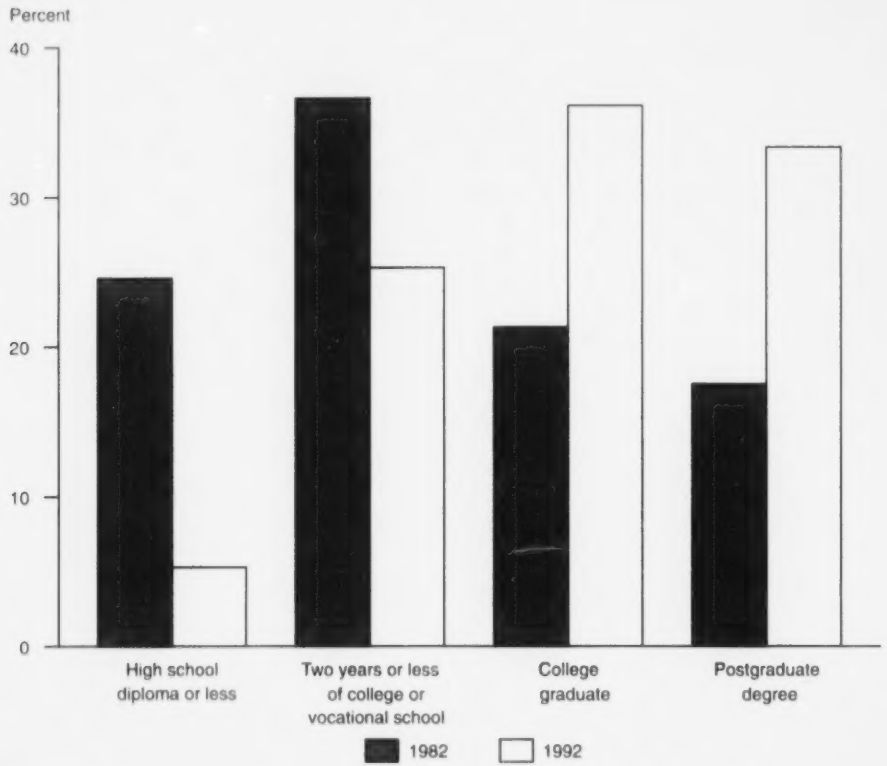
Percent of seniors who plan to go to college after graduation and educational aspirations, by selected characteristics: 1982 and 1992

Student and school characteristics	Planned timing of postsecondary attendance						Level of educational aspiration							
	Right after high school		A year or more after graduation		No or don't know		High school diploma or less		Two years or less of college or vocational school		College graduate		Post-graduate degree	
	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992	1982	1992
All seniors	58.3	76.6	11.0	14.8	30.6	8.6	24.6	5.3	36.6	25.3	21.3	36.1	17.5	33.3
Male	53.4	73.0	10.6	16.0	35.9	11.2	28.2	6.7	34.0	26.0	20.5	36.2	17.3	31.1
Female	63.0	80.1	11.4	13.8	25.8	6.1	21.1	3.9	39.2	24.5	22.0	36.2	17.8	35.4
Race/ethnicity														
White	60.2	76.6	10.4	15.2	29.5	8.4	22.7	5.4	35.6	25.1	23.4	37.3	18.3	32.3
Black	57.5	75.2	13.9	14.4	28.7	10.6	25.3	4.7	40.7	23.5	17.1	34.0	16.9	37.9
Hispanic	45.6	75.4	13.3	15.4	41.1	9.4	35.4	6.3	39.8	31.3	13.3	31.6	11.5	30.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	81.7	83.4	7.7	11.0	10.9	5.7	11.8	2.9	28.4	19.1	23.5	35.7	36.4	42.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	48.5	65.7	12.3	20.8	39.3	13.5	31.2	9.2	45.2	30.0	12.1	25.8	11.5	35.0
Test performance quartile														
Lowest	32.8	59.3	13.6	18.5	53.6	22.3	45.3	13.4	42.7	47.8	6.4	20.8	5.6	18.0
Second	45.2	71.2	12.6	18.7	42.3	10.1	33.7	6.9	45.5	38.8	13.1	33.2	7.7	21.2
Third	61.9	81.2	11.7	14.0	26.4	4.8	19.0	3.4	40.3	21.5	26.0	44.0	14.7	31.1
Highest	85.4	90.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	1.8	6.6	0.9	20.5	6.1	35.1	38.7	37.9	54.3
Socioeconomic status [1]														
Low	38.3	60.3	13.4	22.3	48.3	17.5	40.9	11.5	40.5	41.1	11.6	27.1	6.9	20.2
Middle	56.6	74.6	12.2	16.5	31.2	8.9	23.1	5.4	41.3	28.7	21.1	38.7	14.4	27.2
High	82.8	91.1	6.5	6.5	10.7	2.6	9.0	1.3	23.6	9.4	32.1	37.4	35.3	51.9
Control of school														
Public	56.0	74.8	11.4	15.9	32.5	9.3	26.1	5.8	37.7	27.1	20.2	35.3	16.1	31.9
Catholic	80.0	93.0	6.5	5.0	13.6	2.1	12.0	0.7	26.7	10.1	32.5	47.7	28.8	41.5
Other private	77.3	92.0	8.9	3.6	13.8	4.4	11.1	1.5	28.1	7.9	27.2	37.4	33.6	53.2

[1] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupation, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "High School and Beyond," First Followup survey; and "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Followup survey.

Percent of high school seniors aspiring to various levels of education: 1982 and 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "High School and Beyond," First Followup survey; and "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Followup survey.

The hopes for the future of high school seniors included more education in 1992 than in 1982. In 1992, 69 percent said that they hoped to graduate from college as compared with 39 percent in 1982. Moreover, 33 percent said they hoped to get a postgraduate degree as compared with 18 percent in 1982. The proportion of minority students aspiring for postgraduate degrees was about the same or higher as for whites.

FUTURE

Indicator 61. Activities After High School

Primary activities of high school class of 1992 by graduation status, sex, race, and socioeconomic status: 1994

Student characteristics	Total	Activity status[1]						
		Student only	Student and working	Working only	Homemaker only	Homemaker and worker or student	Military	Other
High school graduates and GED recipients								
Total	100.0	22.0	32.8	34.0	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.0
Male	100.0	21.9	29.4	39.4	0.1	1.0	5.6	2.6
Female	100.0	22.2	36.2	28.4	5.1	5.8	0.8	1.5
Race								
White	100.0	22.9	34.3	32.5	2.2	3.3	3.3	1.6
Black	100.0	18.3	27.8	40.6	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.2
Hispanic	100.0	16.7	27.9	41.1	4.8	3.8	2.8	2.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.0	34.8	40.3	18.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100.0	10.3	20.5	41.0	10.7	4.5	3.2	9.9
Socioeconomic status[2]								
Low	100.0	11.2	22.9	51.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.5
Middle	100.0	18.3	35.8	34.5	2.6	3.4	3.8	1.6
High	100.0	39.7	39.5	14.5	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.4
High school dropouts and other noncompleters[3]								
Total	100.0	3.4	4.4	61.4	14.1	7.0	0.2	9.5
Male	100.0	2.0	6.0	79.5	0.2	1.7	0.1	10.5
Female	100.0	5.0	2.7	41.8	29.3	12.7	0.3	8.3
Race								
White	100.0	2.4	5.0	64.9	14.1	8.8	0.1	4.7
Black	100.0	7.6	4.0	52.6	9.4	4.0	0.3	22.2
Hispanic	100.0	3.0	3.5	57.0	19.5	5.0	0.1	11.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.0	2.3	3.7	73.1	15.5	0.9	0.0	4.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100.0	1.5	2.7	78.6	6.0	4.9	0.9	5.6
Socioeconomic status[2]								
Low	100.0	3.4	4.7	59.4	16.3	8.5	0.4	7.3
Middle	100.0	4.9	4.5	63.5	11.2	6.3	0.1	9.5
High	100.0	0.0	5.8	65.3	7.6	1.9	0.0	19.4

[1] Primary activity in spring 1994.

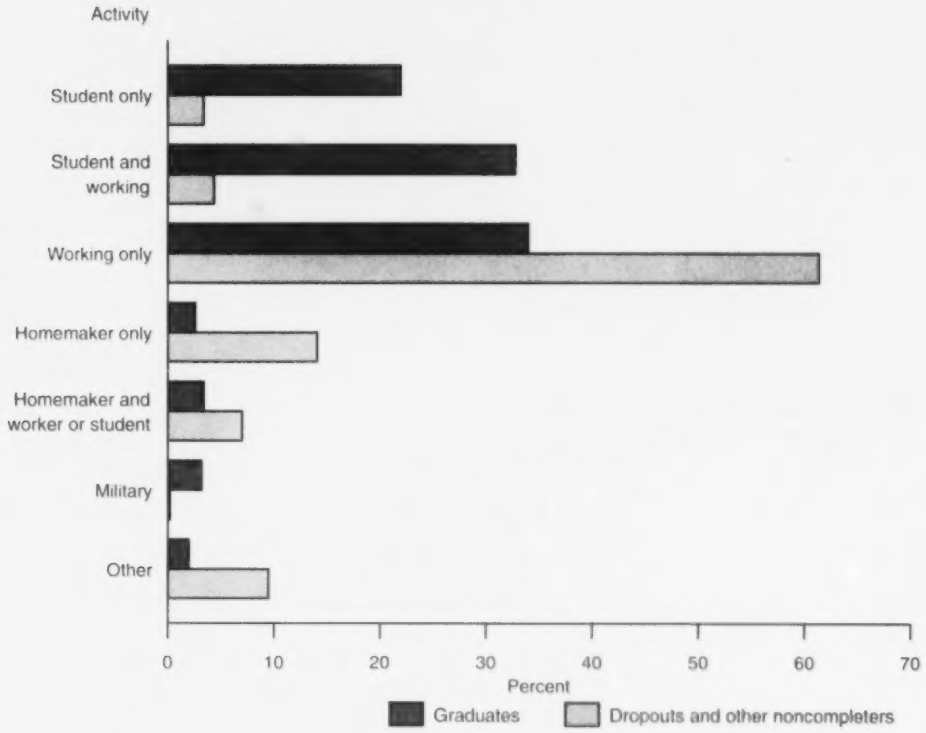
[2] Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupation, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the highest quartile.

[3] Dropouts from the class of 1992 may have left school any time after the middle of 8th grade. Also includes some still enrolled in high school in 1994.

NOTE: References to the class of 1992 are based on students who were 8th graders in 1988 and who would be expected to have graduated in 1992. This group includes students who did not complete high school until later as well as persons who dropped out between 1988 and 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

Primary activities of high school class of 1992, by graduation status: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

A large proportion of the high school class of 1992 were in postsecondary education in spring 1994. About 22 percent of the graduates were students only, and an additional 33 percent were enrolled in school and working. About 80 percent high socioeconomic status graduates were enrolled in postsecondary education compared to about 35 percent of low socioeconomic status graduates.

Indicator 62. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by sex and age: 1950 to 1995

Year	Males				Females			
	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
	Civilian labor force,[1] in thousands							
1950	43,817	2,504	4,632	10,527	18,389	1,712	2,675	4,092
1955	44,475	2,369	3,221	10,806	20,548	1,723	2,445	4,252
1960	46,388	2,787	4,123	10,251	23,240	2,054	2,580	4,131
1965	48,255	3,397	5,926	10,653	26,200	2,513	3,375	4,336
1970	51,228	4,008	5,709	11,311	31,543	3,241	4,874	5,698
1975	56,299	4,805	7,398	13,854	37,475	4,065	6,069	8,456
1980	61,453	4,998	8,287	16,327	45,487	4,380	7,093	11,842
1985	64,411	4,134	8,283	18,808	51,050	3,767	7,434	14,742
1990	68,234	3,866	7,291	19,813	56,554	3,544	6,552	15,990
1992	69,184	3,547	7,242	19,355	57,798	3,204	6,461	15,748
1993	69,633	3,564	7,164	19,053	58,407	3,261	6,393	15,412
1994	70,817	3,896	7,540	18,854	60,239	3,585	6,592	15,499
1995	71,360	4,036	7,338	18,670	60,944	3,729	6,349	15,528
	Percent in labor force[2]							
1950	86.4	63.2	89.0	96.2	33.9	41.0	46.1	34.0
1955	85.4	58.9	90.8	97.7	35.7	39.7	46.0	34.9
1960	83.3	56.1	88.1	97.5	37.7	39.3	46.1	36.0
1965	80.7	53.8	88.0	97.4	39.3	38.0	50.0	38.6
1970	79.7	56.1	83.3	96.4	43.3	44.0	57.7	45.0
1975	77.9	59.1	84.5	95.2	46.3	49.1	64.1	54.9
1980	77.4	60.5	85.9	95.2	51.5	52.9	68.9	65.5
1985	76.3	56.8	85.0	94.7	54.5	52.1	71.8	70.9
1990	76.1	55.7	84.3	94.2	57.5	51.8	71.6	73.6
1992	75.6	53.3	83.3	93.8	57.8	49.2	71.2	74.1
1993	75.2	53.1	83.1	93.5	57.9	49.9	71.3	73.6
1994	75.1	54.1	83.1	92.6	58.8	51.3	71.0	74.0
1995	75.0	54.8	83.1	93.0	58.9	52.2	70.3	74.9
	Percent unemployed[3]							
1950	5.1	12.7	7.7	4.2	5.7	11.4	6.3	5.3
1955	4.2	11.6	7.0	3.0	4.9	10.2	5.4	4.7
1960	5.4	15.3	8.9	4.8	5.9	13.9	8.3	6.3
1965	4.0	14.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	15.7	7.3	5.5
1970	4.4	15.0	8.4	3.4	5.9	15.6	7.9	5.7
1975	7.9	20.1	14.3	7.0	9.3	19.7	12.7	9.1
1980	6.9	18.2	12.5	6.7	7.4	17.2	10.3	7.2
1985	7.0	19.5	11.4	6.6	7.4	17.6	10.7	7.4
1990	5.8	16.3	9.1	5.5	5.4	14.7	8.5	5.6
1992	7.8	21.5	12.2	7.8	6.9	18.5	10.2	7.3
1993	7.1	20.4	11.3	6.9	6.5	17.4	9.6	6.7
1994	6.2	19.0	10.2	5.9	6.0	16.2	9.2	6.2
1995	5.6	18.4	9.2	5.1	5.6	16.1	9.0	5.7

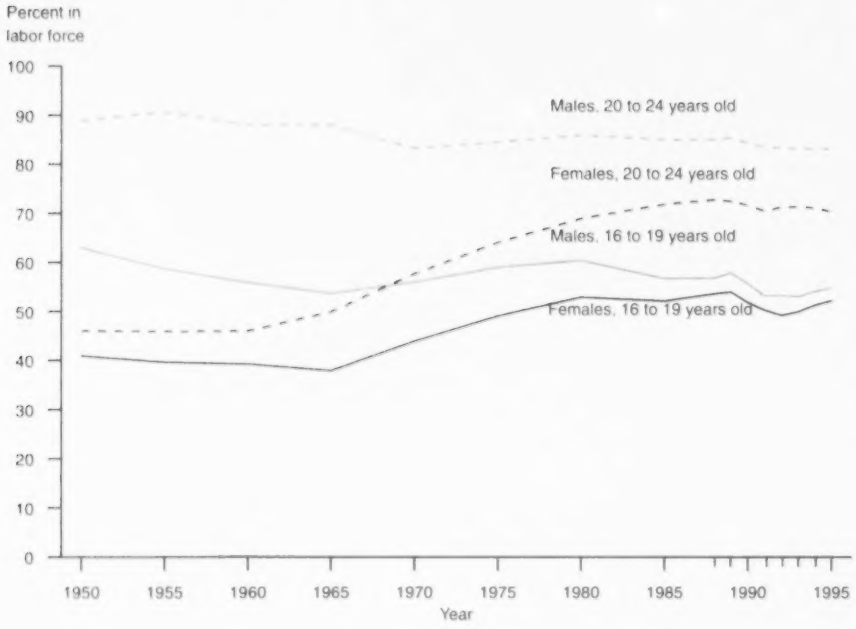
[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military.

[2] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, (January issues); *Handbook of Labor* Statistics, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1956 and 1987*; and *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72; and unpublished data. Council of Economic Advisors, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

Labor force participation rate of young adults, by sex and age: 1950 to 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1956 and 1987*; and *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72; and unpublished data. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

The proportion of young men 20 to 24 years old in the labor force has remained relatively steady over the past 25 years. Young women's participation in the labor force grew significantly during the 1960s, 1970s, and early 1980s. Between 1960 and 1985, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 46 percent to 72 percent, but there has been little change since then.

Indicator 63. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1950 to 1995

Year	All races		White [1]		Black [1]		Hispanic [2]	
	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
				Males				
1950	12.7	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	11.6	7.7	11.3	7.0	[3] 13.4	[3] 12.4	—	—
1960	15.3	8.9	14.0	8.3	[3] 24.0	[3] 13.1	—	—
1965	14.1	6.4	12.9	5.9	[3] 23.3	[3] 9.3	—	—
1970	15.0	8.4	13.7	7.8	[3] 25.0	[3] 12.6	—	—
1975	20.1	14.3	18.3	13.1	38.1	24.7	27.6	16.3
1980	18.3	12.5	16.2	11.1	37.5	23.7	21.6	12.3
1984	19.6	11.9	16.8	9.8	42.7	26.6	25.3	12.7
1985	19.5	11.4	16.5	9.7	41.0	23.5	24.7	13.0
1986	19.0	11.0	16.3	9.2	39.3	23.5	24.5	13.0
1987	17.8	9.9	15.5	8.4	34.4	20.3	22.2	10.2
1988	16.0	8.9	13.9	7.4	32.7	19.4	22.7	9.2
1989	15.9	8.8	13.7	7.5	31.9	17.9	20.2	9.7
1990	16.3	9.1	14.2	7.6	32.1	20.2	19.6	8.3
1991	19.8	11.7	17.5	10.2	36.5	22.4	23.7	11.6
1992	21.5	12.2	18.4	10.4	42.0	24.5	28.2	13.7
1993	20.4	11.3	17.6	9.5	40.1	23.0	26.1	12.6
1994	19.0	10.2	16.3	8.8	37.6	19.4	26.3	10.8
1995	18.4	9.2	15.6	7.9	37.1	17.6	25.3	10.6
				Females				
1950	11.4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	10.2	6.1	9.1	5.1	[3] 19.2	[3] 13.0	—	—
1960	13.9	8.3	12.7	7.2	[3] 24.8	[3] 15.3	—	—
1965	15.7	7.3	14.0	6.3	[3] 31.7	[3] 13.7	—	—
1970	15.6	7.9	13.4	6.9	[3] 34.5	[3] 15.0	—	—
1975	19.7	12.7	17.4	11.2	41.0	24.3	27.9	17.2
1980	17.2	10.4	14.8	8.5	39.8	23.5	23.4	11.9
1984	18.0	10.9	15.2	8.8	42.6	25.6	22.8	12.3
1985	17.6	10.7	14.8	8.5	39.2	25.6	23.8	12.1
1986	17.6	10.3	14.9	8.1	39.2	24.7	25.1	12.9
1987	15.9	9.4	13.4	7.4	34.9	23.3	22.4	11.4
1988	14.4	8.5	12.3	6.7	32.0	19.8	21.0	10.7
1989	14.0	8.3	11.5	6.8	33.0	18.1	18.2	12.2
1990	14.7	8.5	12.6	6.8	30.0	19.7	19.5	10.4
1991	17.4	9.8	15.2	8.0	36.1	20.7	21.9	11.7
1992	18.5	10.2	15.7	8.3	37.2	23.1	26.4	12.4
1993	17.4	9.6	14.6	7.8	37.5	20.9	26.4	14.0
1994	16.2	9.2	13.8	7.4	32.6	19.6	22.2	13.5
1995	16.1	9.0	13.4	7.4	34.3	17.8	22.6	13.0

—Data not available.

[1] Includes Hispanics.

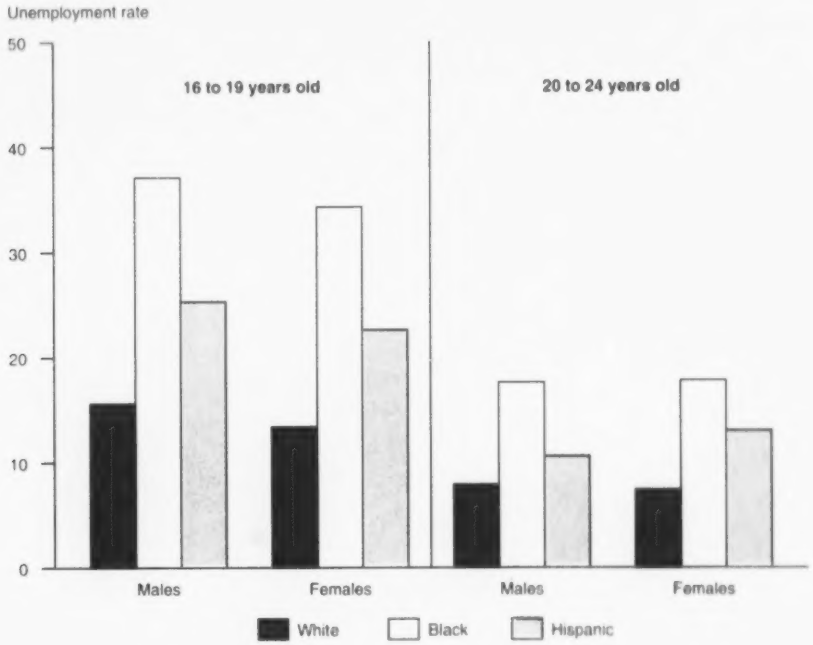
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.

[3] Includes black and other races.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096; and unpublished data.

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1995



NOTE: Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096; and unpublished data.

Black teenagers are much more likely to be unemployed than whites. The 1995 unemployment rate for white teenage males was about 16 percent; it was 37 percent for black and 25 percent for Hispanic teenage males. High unemployment rates persisted for older black male youths, with about 18 percent of black 20- to 24-year-olds being unemployed compared with 8 percent of whites and 11 percent of Hispanics. Unemployment rates for women followed similar racial/ethnic and age patterns–higher for blacks than for whites and higher for teenagers than for those in their early 20s.

Indicator 64. Employment of High School Graduates

Employment and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

Year of enrollment and graduation	High school graduates			Graduates in the civilian labor force [1]			
	Number	Percent of total [2]	Percent employed	Number	Labor force participation rate [1]	Percent employed	Unemployment rate [3]
Not enrolled in college							
1965	1,305	49	72	1,071	82	88	12
1970	1,330	48	63	1,027	77	82	18
1975	1,571	49	65	1,276	81	80	20
1980	1,565	51	69	1,330	85	81	19
1983	1,402	47	63	1,184	84	74	26
1984	1,350	45	64	1,120	83	77	23
1985	1,127	42	62	927	82	75	25
1986	1,287	46	65	1,047	81	80	20
1987	1,144	43	69	959	84	82	18
1988	1,098	41	72	930	85	85	15
1989	991	40	72	836	84	85	15
1990	945	40	68	788	84	81	19
1991	857	38	60	685	80	75	25
1992	919	37	63	714	78	81	19
1993	873	37	64	736	84	76	24
1994	959	38	64	772	81	80	20
Enrolled in college							
1965	1,354	51	25	380	28	89	11
1970	1,427	52	30	509	36	84	16
1975	1,615	51	35	641	40	88	12
1980	1,524	49	38	662	43	87	13
1983	1,562	53	37	702	45	83	17
1984	1,662	55	37	719	43	86	14
1985	1,539	58	39	683	44	87	13
1986	1,499	54	42	717	48	87	13
1987	1,503	57	41	698	47	88	12
1988	1,575	59	42	747	47	88	12
1989	1,463	60	41	659	45	91	9
1990	1,410	60	37	587	42	89	11
1991	1,420	62	42	675	48	88	12
1992	1,542	63	42	761	49	85	15
1993	1,464	63	40	677	46	86	14
1994	1,559	62	41	723	46	89	11

[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military. The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.

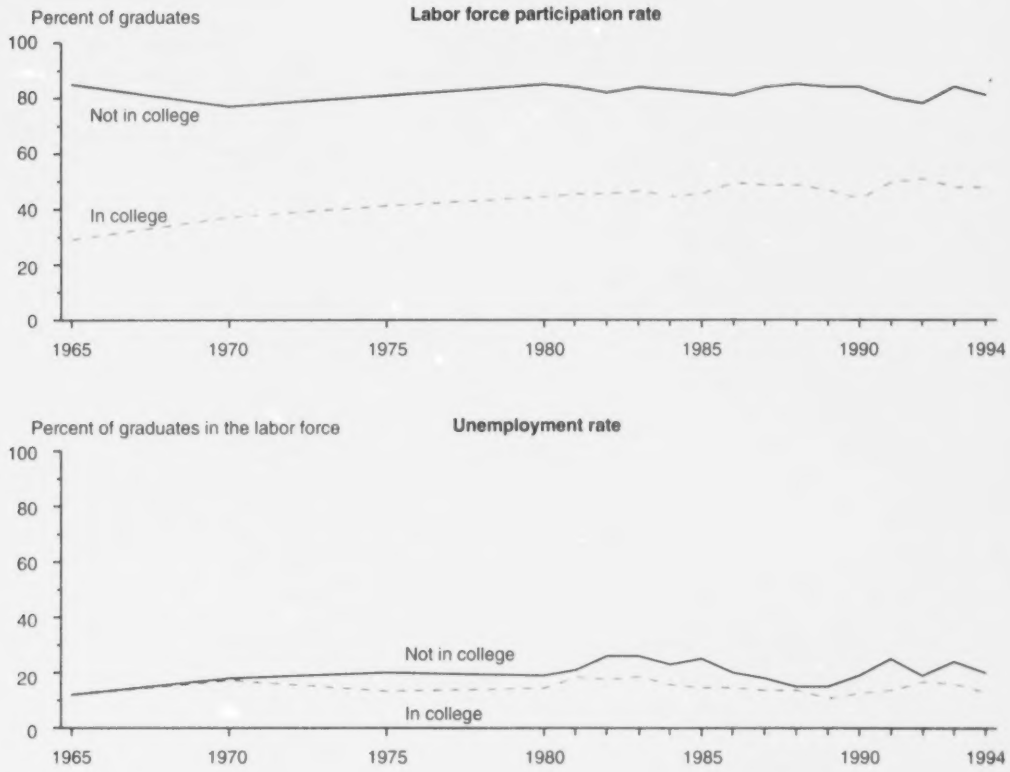
[2] Percent not enrolled in college plus percent enrolled in college equals 100.

[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not employed and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 64. Employment of High School Graduates

Labor force participation and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Between 1965 and 1994, the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force changed little. The apparent dip in 1970 was caused by the entry of young men into the military rather than the civilian labor force. In contrast, the proportion of college entrants who were also in the labor force rose from 28 percent in 1965 to 46 percent in 1994. Since the early 1980s, the proportion of high school students going on to college immediately after high school has risen.

Indicator 65. Earnings After High School

Earnings for 1993 for the high school class of 1992, by completion status, sex, and race

Student characteristics	Median earnings for those with some earnings [1]	Average earnings for those with some earnings [1]	Average earnings for all persons	Distribution of all persons, by earnings					
				Total	None	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 or more
High school graduates and GED recipients not attending postsecondary education [2]										
Total	$8,400	$9,421	$7,802	100.0	17.2	22.9	14.2	10.4	19.3	16.0
Male	10,000	11,122	9,744	100.0	12.4	17.2	12.6	11.1	23.4	23.4
Female	6,000	6,913	5,297	100.0	23.4	30.2	16.3	9.4	14.0	6.6
Race										
White	9,000	9,877	8,652	100.0	12.4	21.0	15.2	10.6	22.5	18.2
Black	6,000	7,884	5,273	100.0	33.1	27.6	12.1	8.6	8.7	9.9
Hispanic	8,000	8,528	6,938	100.0	18.7	26.7	12.0	11.4	17.4	14.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,000	8,752	6,812	100.0	18.7	26.7	12.0	11.4	17.4	14.0
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	7,600	9,159	5,836	100.0	22.2	26.5	7.8	16.0	14.7	12.8
High school graduates and GED recipients attending postsecondary education [2]										
Total	3,800	4,968	4,106	100.0	17.4	49.5	16.1	5.9	7.7	3.5
Male	4,000	5,631	4,697	100.0	16.6	45.3	16.7	6.7	9.8	4.9
Female	3,000	4,331	3,546	100.0	18.1	53.4	15.6	5.1	5.7	2.2
Race										
White	3,800	4,930	4,185	100.0	15.1	51.0	16.8	6.2	7.4	3.5
Black	3,000	4,312	3,168	100.0	26.5	48.1	13.6	2.8	7.3	1.8
Hispanic	4,400	6,106	4,878	100.0	20.1	41.3	14.8	6.3	11.3	6.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,000	4,969	3,632	100.0	26.9	42.8	13.7	6.8	7.3	2.6
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	3,000	3,731	2,665	100.0	28.6	51.9	13.7	2.7	2.2	1.0
High school dropouts and other noncompleters [3] not attending postsecondary education [2]										
Total	7,000	7,840	5,270	100.0	32.8	24.9	10.1	8.6	15.3	8.3
Male	9,000	9,254	7,364	100.0	20.4	22.4	10.8	9.2	22.7	14.6
Female	4,800	5,693	3,097	100.0	45.6	27.5	9.4	8.1	7.6	1.8
Race										
White	8,000	8,353	6,347	100.0	24.0	25.0	11.8	10.6	18.3	10.4
Black	3,000	4,935	2,675	100.0	45.8	31.5	8.7	3.9	7.9	2.2
Hispanic	7,500	7,708	4,500	100.0	41.6	21.9	7.3	10.5	11.9	6.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	10,000	9,239	6,284	100.0	32.0	6.9	23.3	0.8	28.3	8.7
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	10,000	10,516	5,514	100.0	47.6	19.5	0.7	(4)	16.9	15.3

[1] Excludes persons who reported no employment or earnings during 1993.

[2] Enrollment status is based on persons who attended any postsecondary education in 1993.

[3] Dropouts from the class of 1992 may have left school any time after the middle of 8th grade. Also includes some still enrolled in high school in 1994.

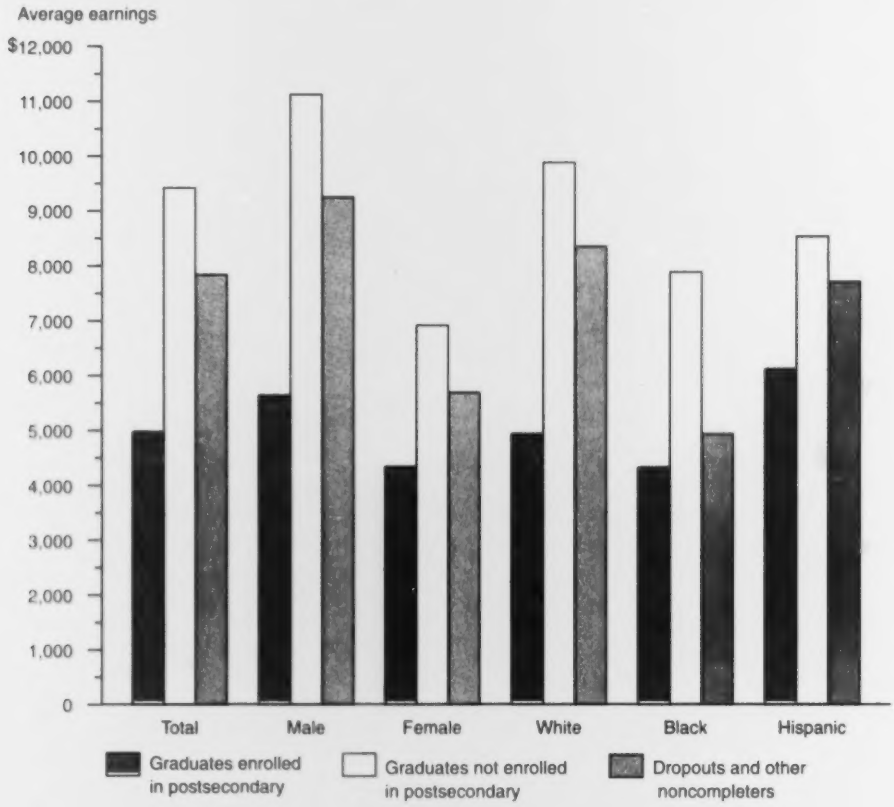
[4] Less than .05 percent.

NOTE: References to the class of 1992 are based on students who were 8th graders in 1988 and who would be expected to have graduated in 1992. This group includes students who did not complete high school until later as well as persons who dropped out between 1988 and 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

Indicator 65. Earnings After High School

Average 1993 earnings for employed persons for the high school class of 1992, by completion status, postsecondary enrollment, sex, and race



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

High school graduates earned relatively low salaries in the first full year following their expected graduation. The average earnings for graduates of the class of 1992 was $7,802. The dropouts and other noncompleters earned even less, $5,270. Many of the young people had no income at all. About 17 percent of the graduates not attending postsecondary education had no earnings, as did 33 percent of the dropouts.

Indicator 66. Job Transitions

Employment periods and number of jobs held by the high school class of 1992 one to two years after expected graduation, by completion status, sex and race: 1994

Student characteristics	Number of months employed in 1993[1]						Number of jobs held between summer 1992 and spring 1994				
	Total	1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 9	10 or 11	12	None	1 or 2 jobs	3 or 4 jobs	5 to 9 jobs	10 or more jobs
High school graduates and GED recipients not attending postsecondary education[2]											
Total	100.0	8.4	8.5	11.5	7.3	64.3	6.1	15.2	51.7	26.0	1.1
Male	100.0	6.6	7.5	11.7	7.0	67.2	4.4	13.2	55.3	25.9	1.1
Female	100.0	10.6	9.8	11.3	7.7	60.7	8.2	17.7	47.1	26.0	1.0
Race											
White	100.0	6.6	7.6	10.8	6.8	68.2	4.3	11.3	54.5	28.7	1.2
Black	100.0	15.1	11.1	16.4	7.1	50.2	11.8	27.1	42.7	18.1	0.3
Hispanic	100.0	11.3	10.6	11.1	8.6	58.4	6.0	21.1	50.7	21.1	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.0	10.8	4.1	7.5	8.0	69.7	8.6	19.3	41.3	29.6	1.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100.0	5.4	18.9	8.6	17.3	49.8	22.5	23.0	33.2	20.3	0.9
High school graduates and GED recipients attending postsecondary education[2]											
Total	100.0	21.8	13.6	13.3	5.7	45.6	9.3	23.6	42.8	23.4	0.8
Male	100.0	23.9	13.9	12.8	5.2	44.2	8.3	26.0	42.9	22.2	0.7
Female	100.0	19.9	13.4	13.8	6.1	46.8	10.2	21.6	42.8	24.5	0.9
Race											
White	100.0	21.8	13.3	12.9	5.9	46.0	7.8	22.6	43.0	25.7	1.0
Black	100.0	22.2	15.8	12.6	5.4	43.9	15.1	30.5	39.3	14.7	0.4
Hispanic	100.0	18.7	14.3	16.9	5.4	44.7	10.6	21.7	48.2	19.0	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.0	25.4	10.7	16.2	3.5	44.2	15.3	26.8	39.5	18.0	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100.0	18.5	36.4	2.7	2.9	39.5	12.8	18.2	42.0	27.1	(3)
High school dropouts and other noncompleters[4] not attending postsecondary education[2]											
Total	100.0	12.9	11.6	14.5	10.1	51.0	18.5	22.4	37.1	20.9	1.1
Male	100.0	8.8	8.1	13.6	11.0	58.4	10.4	17.7	42.4	28.0	1.7
Female	100.0	18.7	16.5	15.6	8.7	40.5	27.5	27.6	31.4	13.1	0.5
Race											
White	100.0	10.1	10.0	13.6	10.1	56.2	12.5	18.3	43.5	24.1	1.6
Black	100.0	25.6	15.2	22.7	9.8	26.8	27.1	36.2	19.0	17.6	(3)
Hispanic	100.0	13.2	14.0	14.3	7.4	51.1	27.1	18.3	38.2	15.4	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	100.0	3.8	7.1	7.7	22.7	58.8	13.4	31.8	33.3	21.6	(3)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	100.0	10.8	24.3	3.0	1.9	60.0	21.7	34.1	30.8	13.5	(3)

[1] Excludes persons who reported no employment during 1993.

[2] Enrollment status for number of months employed data are based on persons who attended some postsecondary education in 1993. Enrollment status for number of jobs data are based on persons who were enrolled in spring 1994.

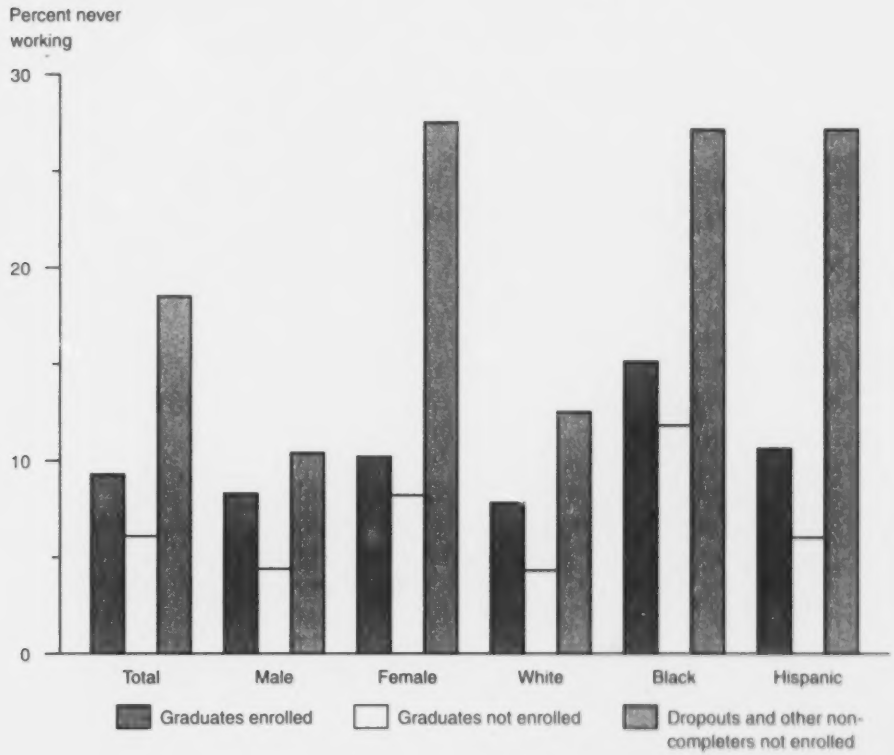
[3] Less than .05 percent.

[4] Dropouts from the class of 1992 may have left school any time after the middle of 8th grade. Also includes some still enrolled in high school in 1994.

NOTE: References to the class of 1992 are based on students who were 8th graders in 1988 and who would be expected to have graduated in 1992. This group includes students who did not complete high school until later as well as persons who dropped out between 1988 and 1992.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

Percent of the high school class of 1992 who had not held any job between summer 1992 and spring 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study," Third Followup survey.

A considerable proportion of the class of 1992 had not held any job in nearly two years out of high school. About 6 percent of the graduates not attending postsecondary education and 19 percent of the dropouts and other noncompleters did not obtain any job over the two year period. The proportion of female dropouts not holding any job was particularly high at 28 percent, perhaps because of difficulties with child care arrangements.

Indicator 67. Employment of College Students

Employment of 16- to 24-year-old college students, by attendance status and hours worked per week: October 1970 to October 1994

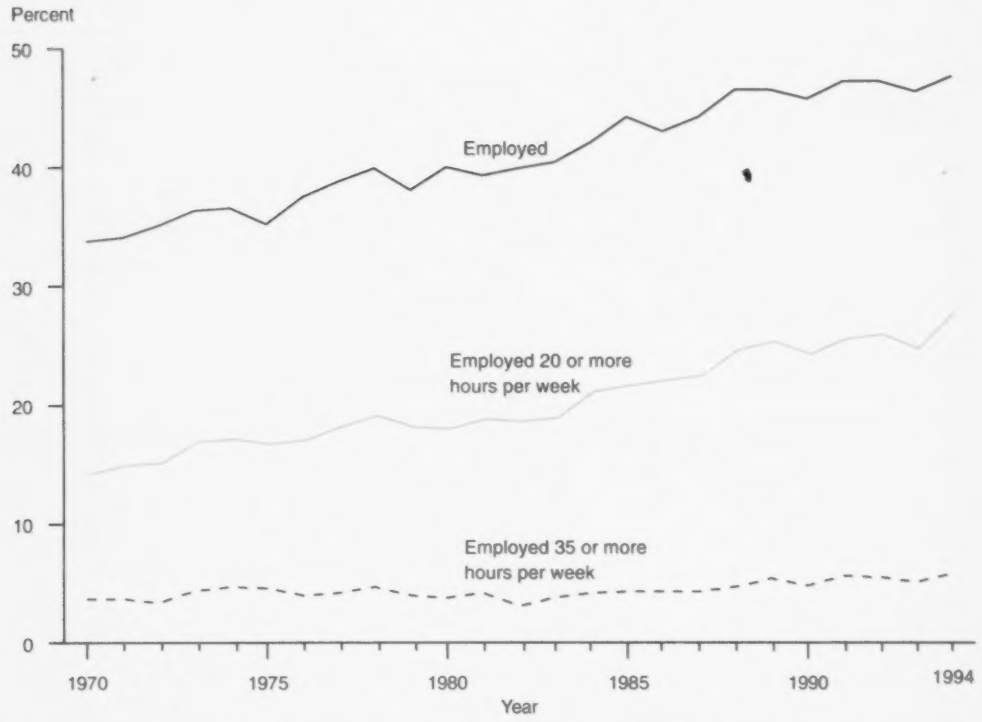
Year	Full-time college students				Part-time college students			
	Number of full-time students employed	Percent of full-time students employed [1]	Percent working 20 or more hours/week	Percent working 35 or more hours/week	Number of part-time students employed	Percent of part-time students employed [1]	Percent working 20 or more hours/week	Percent working 35 or more hours/week
1970	1,772	33.8	14.1	3.7	672	82.5	76.2	60.4
1971	1,905	34.1	14.8	3.7	756	83.4	75.0	51.7
1972	1,976	35.1	15.0	3.4	759	84.8	76.1	53.1
1973	1,978	36.4	16.8	4.4	774	85.3	76.8	52.5
1974	—	36.6	17.0	4.7	—	84.4	77.2	61.0
1975	2,134	35.2	16.6	4.6	940	80.8	72.1	52.6
1976	2,346	37.5	16.9	4.0	1,018	84.6	76.1	53.0
1977	2,381	38.8	18.1	4.2	1,062	83.4	75.3	53.1
1978	2,413	39.9	19.0	4.7	1,054	86.1	76.6	53.9
1979	2,315	38.1	18.0	4.0	1,054	86.9	78.8	56.6
1980	2,497	40.0	17.9	3.8	1,050	85.2	75.7	53.0
1981	2,557	39.3	18.7	4.2	1,112	85.7	76.0	51.4
1982	2,613	39.9	18.5	3.1	1,117	81.1	69.7	48.1
1983	2,607	40.4	18.8	3.8	1,042	81.7	74.8	48.1
1984	2,768	42.1	21.0	4.2	1,067	84.9	77.7	55.2
1985	2,894	44.2	21.5	4.3	1,056	85.9	79.0	52.2
1986	2,733	43.0	21.9	4.3	1,092	87.2	78.0	54.4
1987	2,861	44.2	22.3	4.3	1,247	85.4	77.4	49.5
1988	3,078	46.5	24.5	4.7	1,200	88.3	81.6	54.2
1989	3,127	46.5	25.2	5.4	1,097	87.2	80.8	55.4
1990	3,112	45.7	24.1	4.8	1,110	83.7	78.7	52.7
1991	3,323	47.2	25.4	5.6	1,082	85.8	76.3	50.9
1992	3,391	47.2	25.8	5.5	1,131	83.4	75.0	47.8
1993	3,197	46.3	24.6	5.1	1,187	84.6	75.1	43.7
1994	3,470	47.6	27.6	5.8	1,347	84.6	74.9	43.8

[1]Includes those with a job but not at work during the survey week.
—Data not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Condition of Education, 1995*; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey*, unpublished data.

Indicator 67. Employment of College Students

Employment of 16- to 24-year-old full-time college students, by hours worked per week: October 1970 to October 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Condition of Education, 1995;* and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey*, unpublished data.

Full-time college students of the 1990s are much more likely to be employed than those of the early 1970s. The students of 1994 are also working longer hours than those of the early 1970s. In 1994, 28 percent of 16- to 24-year-old full-time students worked 20 or more hours per week compared to 14 percent in 1970. There has been less change in the working patterns of part-time students, except for a drop in the percent working 35 or more hours per week.

Indicator 68. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of high school dropouts in the year that they dropped out: October 1970 to October 1994

[Numbers in thousands]

October of year	Dropouts [1]		Dropouts in the civilian labor force [2]				Dropouts not in the labor force
	Number	Percent employed	Number	Labor force participation rate [2]	Percent employed	Unemployment rate [3]	
1970	712	45	427	60	74	26	285
1975	727	41	455	63	66	34	272
1980	739	44	471	64	68	32	268
1981	714	40	450	63	64	36	264
1982	668	37	421	63	58	42	247
1983	597	43	377	63	68	32	220
1984	601	43	387	64	67	33	214
1985	612	43	413	67	64	36	199
1986	562	46	359	64	72	28	203
1987	502	41	333	66	62	38	169
1988	552	43	327	59	73	27	225
1989	446	47	292	65	72	28	154
1990	405	47	280	69	68	32	125
1991	380	37	235	62	60	40	145
1992	406	36	242	60	61	39	164
1993	399	47	254	64	74	26	145
1994 [4]	510	43	311	61	70	30	198

[1] Includes persons from 16 to 24 years old who dropped out from any grade without completing high school during the previous 12 months (October through October).

[2] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. It excludes persons in the military. The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.

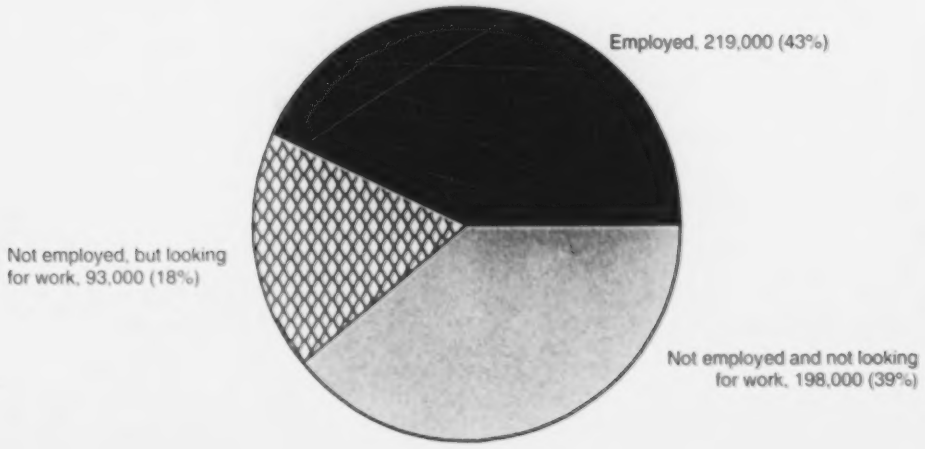
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are looking for employment.

[4] In 1994, new survey collection techniques and population weighting were used.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 68. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds who dropped out of school between October 1993 and October 1994



Total persons who dropped out between October 1993 and October 1994 = 510,000

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts.*

The job outlook for high school dropouts is generally dismal. In October of 1994, slightly more than two out of five dropouts during the previous 12 months were employed. Some of those not working were looking for jobs, but a large majority of them were not looking for work.

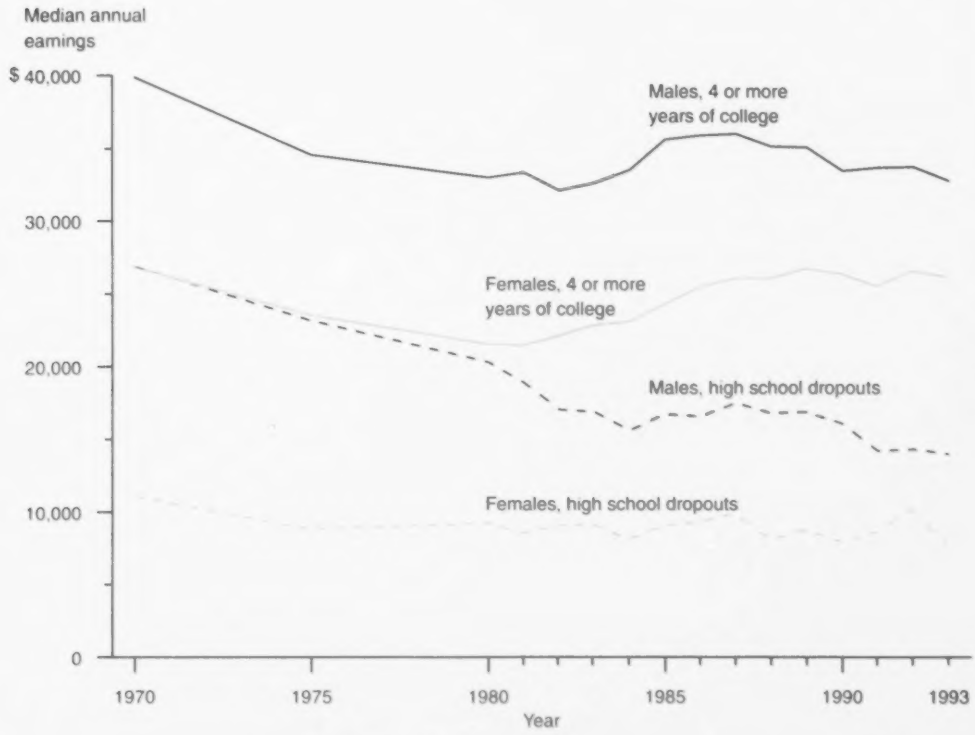
Indicator 69. Earnings and Education

Median annual earnings of workers 25 to 34 years old, by sex and level of education: 1970 to 1993

Year	Males				Females			
	High school dropouts	4 years of high school	Some college	4 or more years of college	High school dropouts	4 years of high school	Some college	4 or more years of college
	Constant 1994 dollars							
1970	$26,894	$32,109	$35,472	$39,889	$11,041	$15,934	$18,913	$26,831
1975	23,166	29,575	31,611	34,548	8,757	13,625	16,886	23,483
1980	20,317	27,663	28,834	32,957	9,155	14,193	17,627	21,581
1981	18,906	25,766	27,447	33,343	8,481	13,836	17,043	21,352
1982	17,040	23,945	26,742	32,104	8,985	13,513	16,292	22,020
1983	16,889	24,083	27,252	32,583	9,085	13,665	16,944	22,784
1984	15,608	24,666	28,434	33,493	8,050	14,274	17,298	23,012
1985	16,715	23,730	28,186	35,571	8,975	14,321	16,876	24,176
1986	16,550	23,837	28,096	35,857	9,213	14,249	17,301	25,368
1987	17,499	24,201	27,409	35,973	9,828	14,592	18,245	25,995
1988	16,778	24,784	27,206	35,092	8,019	14,340	18,769	25,966
1989	16,856	24,165	27,128	35,036	8,650	13,806	18,200	26,620
1990	16,054	22,630	25,898	33,412	7,876	13,678	18,290	26,287
1991	14,194	22,030	25,130	33,626	8,540	13,391	17,696	25,436
1992	14,303	21,018	23,844	33,670	10,103	13,219	17,732	26,443
1993	13,961	20,870	23,435	32,708	7,674	13,075	17,157	26,043
	Ratio compared to earnings for high school graduates							
1970	0.84	1.00	1.10	1.24	0.69	1.00	1.19	1.68
1975	0.78	1.00	1.07	1.17	0.64	1.00	1.24	1.72
1980	0.73	1.00	1.04	1.19	0.65	1.00	1.24	1.52
1981	0.73	1.00	1.07	1.29	0.61	1.00	1.23	1.54
1982	0.71	1.00	1.12	1.34	0.66	1.00	1.21	1.63
1983	0.70	1.00	1.13	1.35	0.66	1.00	1.24	1.67
1984	0.63	1.00	1.15	1.36	0.56	1.00	1.21	1.61
1985	0.70	1.00	1.19	1.50	0.63	1.00	1.18	1.69
1986	0.69	1.00	1.18	1.50	0.65	1.00	1.21	1.78
1987	0.72	1.00	1.13	1.49	0.67	1.00	1.25	1.78
1988	0.68	1.00	1.10	1.42	0.56	1.00	1.31	1.81
1989	0.70	1.00	1.12	1.45	0.63	1.00	1.32	1.93
1990	0.71	1.00	1.14	1.48	0.58	1.00	1.34	1.92
1991	0.64	1.00	1.14	1.53	0.64	1.00	1.32	1.90
1992	0.68	1.00	1.13	1.60	0.76	1.00	1.34	2.00
1993	0.67	1.00	1.12	1.57	0.59	1.00	1.31	1.99

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Surveys*, unpublished data.

Median annual earnings of workers 25 to 34 years old, by sex and level of education: 1970 to 1993



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Surveys*, unpublished data.

Median salaries in constant dollars for young adults have fallen for all education levels and both sexes since 1970. The declines have been particularly large for males with less than 4 years of college. Between 1970 and 1993, the median earnings of male high school dropouts fell by 48 percent and those of high school graduates fell by 35 percent. Because of the discrepancy in the declines among the less and more well educated males, the earnings gap increased substantially. In 1970, males with 4 or more years of college earned 24 percent more than high school graduates. This gap narrowed to 17 percent in 1975, but widened to 57 percent in 1993. Although females continue to earn substantially less than males with similar levels of education, their incomes have declined at a slower pace over the past 20 years. As a result of the more moderate decline, the disparity in men's and women's earnings with similar levels of education has narrowed.

Glossary

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

Average daily attendance (ADA) is the aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period (normally school year) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers are considered as days in session.

Civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are included in the "labor force" (see below), but not in the civilian labor force.

Constant dollars are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indices to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years. Constant dollars are expressed in two ways in this publication: 1) according to calendar year and 2) according to school year.

Consumer unit is 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or legal arrangements; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units are considered financially independent.

Current dollars are dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary) are the expenditures for operating local public schools excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for state administration are excluded.

Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed high school. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as having completed high school.

Employment includes activities of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons such as 1) paid work during any part of a survey week; work at their own business, profession, or farm; or unpaid work for 15 hours or more in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) temporary absence due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not another job is being sought.

Estimated pregnancy rate is the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births and to 10 percent of all abortions.

Family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder, see below) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), members of unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are not included in the count of family members.

Family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members, other individuals, or both) who may be resid-

ing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives (see "family").

Household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the housing unit is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relations of all other household members, if any, are recorded. Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Labor force includes persons employed as civilians or as members of the armed forces, as well as the unemployed (see below) during survey week. The "civilian labor force" (see above) comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population (see below) that is in the labor force. The civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population.

Married couple is defined for census purposes as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the term "household", "family", or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the middle two items.

Nonfamily householder is a person maintaining a household alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutional population is all those who are not inmates of an institution such as a home, school, hospital or ward for the physically or mentally handicapped; a hospital or ward for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; a home for unmarried mothers; a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent; an orphanage; or a correctional institution.

Own children are family members who are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. "Own children" in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily.

Poverty is based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. The poverty index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, and number of children under 18 years old. The poverty thresholds rise each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index.

Racial/ethnic group is a classification that indicates racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification based on the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below. (Note that two groups, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander, are not presented in most indicators in this report because separate data for these groups are unreliable because of small sample sizes.)

White includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black includes those having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black and other races includes all persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group were black; the remainder were American Indian, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The term "black" is used in this book when the relevant data are provided exclusively for the black population.

Hispanic or Spanish origin are persons who identify themselves as being of Hispanic or Spanish origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In the 1970 Census of Population, approximately 96 percent of the Hispanic population were white.

Subfamily or related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never-married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the person or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Total expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures of regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) have been included.

Unemployed persons include all persons who did not work during the survey week, who had made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were avail-

able for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report tc a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see above).

Unrelated subfamily is a group of two persons or more who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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